

ISSUE INJUNCTION AGAINST MINERS

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Judge Demands House Give Christoffel Papers Or He Will Halt Trial

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. — The House today was ordered to turn over its documents dealing with Harold R. Christoffel under the court threat that the government would be forced to drop its charges against the Milwaukee labor leader if this was not done.

Judge F. Dickinson Letts ordered the House for the third time to permit the House Clerk to bring the records of the Labor Committee's March 1, 1947, hearing:

"The court cannot permit this case to reach a conclusion without this important evidence," Letts said.

Barring this evidence were House Speaker Sam Rayburn, some members of the House Judiciary Committee and members of the House Labor Committee, most of whom testified against Christoffel last week.

When the House adjourned late today, the question of the records did not reach the floor.

The records dealt with the executive session held by the committee after Christoffel's appearance before them. Christoffel's attorney, O. John Rogge, has been insisting the records be produced, maintaining the records would back up Christoffel's defense that less than the necessary quorum of 13 members was present when he testified.

After his testimony in 1947, Christoffel was charged with committing perjury. He was convicted, but his conviction was tossed out by the Supreme Court on the grounds that the government did not prove a committee quorum was present when he testified.

The government, in its attempt to convict Christoffel in a second trial, produced 13 members of the 1947 House Labor Committee, which had been headed by former Rep. Fred Hartley. The 13 all swore they were present.

But they have been fighting all attempts to produce the executive records in court. Three times the House has voted to refuse permission to the House Clerk to produce the records under court subpoena. Late yesterday, the House voted for the third time to spurn the court when they adopted a resolution sponsored by Rep. Francis Walter (D-Pa.), a member of the House Judiciary Committee.

Testifying against Christoffel last week were these 13 former or present members of the House Labor Committee: Hoffman (Mich), Gwinn (NY), Brehm (O), Smith (Kan), Nixon (Cal), Kearns (Pa), all Republicans, and former Reps. Hartley (NY), McCowen (O), Schwabe (Mo), and Kersten (Wis), also Republicans, and Reps. Lesinski (Mich), Fisher (Tex), and Kennedy (Mass), all Democrats.

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5 BISHOPS LEAD PLEA FOR H-BAN

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B'klyn Aims at Sub Plaque

"Bring back that plaque" will be the slogan of Brooklyn Communists until that last new Worker sub is counted this weekend. For the Brooklyners have made up their minds to bring back from Queens County—for a whole year—the plaque awarded by the party's state committee for achievement in the sub drive.

Three new sections in Brooklyn have joined the "100 percent-plus" campaign. North Flatbush, Ridgewood and Avenue U will all be seeking 100 percent of their quotas in the wind-up weekend of the drive. Six other sections will head for 100 percent, 12th A. D., 18th A. D., Rugby, Boro Park, Boro Hall, 24th A. D. and Brownsville.

Bill Endangers Rent Control

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PROJECT X The Last Link Broken

—See Page 5

The 'We-Can't-Trust-Russia' Hoax

AN EDITORIAL

WE HOPE that every home in America will discuss the terrible message that Secretary of State Acheson gave the nation.

Acheson is telling the families of America that they must be prepared to die in an atomic war whether they like it or not. He didn't put it that frankly. But that is what his policy adds up to after you wash away all the professional double-talk.

Acheson warns the American people to quit asking the government for American-Soviet talks to outlaw the atom bomb and the H-bomb. It just can't be done, he insists.

Why not?

The best Acheson can come up with is the argument that "you can't trust the Russians."

LET US EXAMINE these alibis for refusing to make America safe from atomic massacre.

The "We-can't-trust-the-Russians" argument: This is boloney. Let us assume that no nation trusts any other nation, does that mean that there can be no negotiations or settlements? If that were true there never would have been any negotiations or settlements.

Acheson's argument is merely a re-statement of the determination by the cold war leaders to make sure that they will have a war. Acheson said in plain language that

(Continued on Page 7)

NLRB Injunction Issued Against Miners' Demands

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—District Court Justice Richmond B. Keech tonight slapped an injunction against the United Mine Workers, ordering them to drop their bargaining demands against the operators.

Denham demanded the injunction after charging the miners with violating the

Miners Greet Aid of UE at Westinghouse

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 9.—A striking miner from the big Harmarville local of the United Mine Workers brought greetings of its 1,700 members to the thousands of electrical workers employed in the Westinghouse plant here, in a brief talk at the Cable Ave. gate. The open-air meeting was under the auspices of the UE.

Members of the Ladies Auxiliary of UE Local 61 passed around collection cans for the miner's fund.

The miners had driven over from Harmarville early in the morning to distribute leaflets advertising the noon gate meeting and urging Westinghouse workers to wire Truman and their Congressmen protesting the threat of a Taft-Hartley injunction. Arrangements for the meeting were handled by a committee of former miners now working for the Westinghouse.

Boxes have been set up on the street opposite plant entrances for collections of food for the miners. Donations of groceries and other supplies are also being collected at the Union Hall, 653 Braddock Ave., East Pittsburgh.

ARRANGE BROADCAST

Local 601 has arranged a special broadcast over Station WMCK tomorrow (Friday) at 6:15 p.m., when four miners from the Harmarville area will speak.

The half dozen UE locals in Westmoreland County have turned over two tons of food to the mi-

PMA Miners Press for Shutdown

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Rank and file members of the Progressive Miners of America are pressing for a shutdown of their mines Monday in sympathy with the United Mine Workers. Main strength of PMA is in Southern and Central Illinois.

At a meeting of PMA Local 1, largest local of PMA, in Benld yesterday, many miners complained to president John Marchiando, that the union's policy of extending the contracts "is turning us into scabs."

A meeting of 500 miners in the washhouse of Superior Coal Co. Mine No. 4 at Wilsonville, voted almost unanimously to dump their buckets and not go into the mine.

A hurried meeting of the local called for later that afternoon by Marchiando reversed the decision, but the diggers at this mine and the three other Superior Coal Co. mines in the immediate vicinity indicated they would not work Monday.

Miners in this area, main base of PMA, are circulating collection lists for UMW relief funds.

It was estimated that over 1,000 PMA miners participated in spontaneous shutdowns last Monday and Tuesday after President Truman invoked the Taft-Hartley Law.

UE District Council donated \$200 worth of food to the miners in the Robena Mine, reportedly the largest in the world.

Sharon Local 617, UE, has received a letter from John L. Lewis, reading: "Thank you very much for your recent communication transmitting resolution adopted by your membership. Their expression in support of the mineworkers efforts are appreciated."

Taft-Hartley law for their insistence on certain bargaining demands which Denham said were illegal under that law.

Keech said he will sign the injunction order tomorrow and it will become effective immediately.

It will direct miners to go back to the pits until John L. Lewis drops three contract demands, the able and willing clause, union control of welfare funds, and the union shop.

Denham brought his injunction suit against the miners two weeks after operators complained formally that the miners' demands were illegal.

NO TIME LIMIT

The injunction obtained by Denham is apart from the Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction. President Truman may obtain against the miners Monday. Denham's injunction has no time limit and can be cancelled only by the courts. The injunction Truman is seeking would expire after 80 days.

Lewis, in his letter to Truman last week, indicated strongly that the miners would never work under any injunction. His attorneys, (Continued on Page 9)

MAYOR O'DWYER:

HERE'S WHERE THAT 15 G's CAN SAVE BABIES' LIVES



Daily Worker Photo by Peter

The building above, at Herkimer St. and Kingston Ave., in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, was offered to the city for a baby health clinic by the Brown Memorial Baptist Church. Your Health Department turned down the offer because it would cost some \$15,000 to renovate.

The building was an infants' hospital up until 1948. It is in good shape and equipped with X-Ray and operating rooms.

The church offered to pay half the cost, a tough burden for a Negro church to undertake. Rev. George W. Thomas declared that the church is anxious to help the community.

Now, Mr. Mayor, the death rate for infants, Negro and white, in the Bedford area is 34 per thousand born, as compared with 26 per thousand in

the rest of Brooklyn. Some 60 more infants die in this section each year than would die if the rate were the same as elsewhere.

The section has two dilapidated child health stations, compared with as many as five up-to-date centers in other Brooklyn areas of similar size. Mothers and children have to travel miles. Often they have to wait as much as 48 days for an appointment, as compared with 7 to 10 days elsewhere.

By a peculiar coincidence, Mr. Mayor, the \$15,000 needed to fix up this health clinic is exactly the same as the amount of your annual salary increase.

We urgently suggest, if you cannot find the money in some other way, that you sacrifice your increase for just one year to save the lives of Bedford-Stuyvesant babies.

Warns Sneak Move Perils Rent Control

By Michael Singer

Tenant spokesmen yesterday warned it was "two minutes to midnight" on rent control in New York State, and that unless the people "organized quickly" the new Dewey state control bill would result in a wave of rent boosts. The warning came from Isidore

Blumberg, executive secretary of the New York Tenant Council, which is organizing a mass tenant lobby in Albany on Feb. 20. Blumberg revealed that so far all his appeals to Gov. Dewey and to Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens, chairman of the Legislative Commission on Rents, for public hearings on the bill have gone unanswered.

A check with Assemblyman Stephens' office—he is also chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee—heightened suspicions that the Commission had no intention of holding hearings.

The Stephens Commission has virtually finished writing the new bill, which provides that the state take over rent control by May 1, two months before expiration of the Federal statute. The conspiratorial atmosphere in Albany extended from Republican leaders to Democratic spokesmen who were either "unavailable," "out of town," had "no comment to make," or would discuss it at a "more favorable moment."

SNEAK MOVE

The landlord legislation, scheduled for passage by March 1, is a sneak attack on all tenants in the state, Blumberg said yesterday.

"By first removing federal controls and substituting inadequate state controls," Blumberg asserted, "the landlords are far advanced in their offensive to ultimately wipe

out all vestiges of tenant protection. They hope also to eliminate local jurisdiction over rents.

The publicizing of a rent-freeze date retroactive to March 1, 1949, may be a ruse to lull public and tenant action against the overall features of the contemplated bill, which is vicious and makes the tenants perfect sitting ducks for landlords."

ASSAILS PLAN

Then Tenant Council assailed a reported maneuver by Dewey leaders, abetted by Democratic spokesmen, that would place final disposition of rent rises in the Municipal courts. "This is an expensive procedure for tenants who must hire lawyers; it places the tenant at the mercy of a judge who may be a patronage foil for the landlord-controlled political machines," Blumberg warned.

The Democrats are reported to be demanding an "out" in the bill in return for their votes. They insist on giving cities the right to administer the law. Republican strategists are expected to agree to such a formula.

The Tenant Council yesterday demanded the state establish rigid standards and safeguards, to which cities, counties and municipalities would be responsible.

AIDS LANDLORDS

The Stephens Bill guarantees (Continued on Page 9)

Bridges Says He's Not in CP; Insists on Unity

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Harry Bridges denied yesterday he ever was a Communist, but he defended the rights of Communists in his longshore union. Bridges is being tried on perjury charges for denying he was a Communist in obtaining citizenship.

Vincent Hallinan, chief defense counsel, then asked him:

"Wouldn't it be better if you would repudiate the Communists now?"

"No, I don't think so," Bridges replied. "Look, we're in a trade union. In a trade union you don't ask them about their race, color or creed."

Later, still under direct examination, he said:

"On more than one occasion I was asked to join the Party. I never did. I was no fool. It wasn't so much disagreement with the program, but the knowledge that I could be deported."

Warn Lewis Against Prof. Wirtz

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9.—Farm Equipment Workers Local 236, UE, today warned the United Mine Workers to beware of W. Willard Wirtz, Chicago professor whom President Truman named to his Taft-Hartley board.

"Wirtz has served as an arbitrator for our local several times, and we know that he wouldn't recognize a fact if it came up and stared him in the face," said FE president Carl Keithley, in a telegram to UMW president John L. Lewis.

Local 236 represents 3,200 production workers at International Harvester Co.'s Louisville works on Crittenden Drive.

The last case Wirtz decided at the Louisville works was the discharge of Fred Marrero and Robert Mimms, union officials accused of leading a work stoppage. Keithley referred to Wirtz's decision in this case as follows in his wire to Lewis:

"He sustained the firing of two union officials although he stated in his decision that he had no facts to prove that they were guilty of the charge against them."

CIO Dockers Wire Truman

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has called upon President Truman not to use Taft-Hartley "to throw the weight of the Administration in support of the coal barons," it was announced today.

ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt also wired John L. Lewis, notifying him of the union's support of the striking miners.

24 Unions in Plea for Labor Support

Solidarity of labor behind the strike of the miners was urged yesterday by the United Labor Committee to Repeal the Taft-Hartley Law.

Twenty-four unions, 13 CIO, eight AFL and three independent, compose the committee, whose chairman is Aaron Schneider, New York director of the United Office and Professional Workers. The Committee called on all unions to adopt resolutions and collect food and money for the miners.

Strikers Ask 47 Changes in Chrysler Pact

By William Allan

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—Forty-seven changes in the Chrysler contract were demanded yesterday by the Chrysler United Auto Workers national conference to go with the demand for 10 cents an hour increase or its equivalent in pensions. The Reuther-Matthews leadership in Chrysler, however, immediately set to work to cut out some of the 47 demands. Already eliminated is the demand for a voice in production standards to fight speedup.

The contract demands are due to be presented tomorrow to the company at a meeting called by Federal and State mediators.

Chief among the new demands are a union shop and check off, elimination of the right of the company to discipline workers for contract violation, and elimination of the clause that the union would not oppose the firing or disciplining of any one who instigates, leads, or induces another worker to take part in an unauthorized strike.

Also demanded are a better grievance procedure, end of wage inequities, elimination of "merit" wage spreads among skilled and salaried workers, reduction of the probationary period for new workers from 90 to 30 days, more liberal vacation pay, and time and a half for Saturday work.

A dangerous precedent was set by voting for broadening the powers of the so-called "impartial" umpire, in whose hands now lay piles of unsettled grievances.

Also demanded was the following clause:

"The company agrees that it will not discriminate in the hiring of employees or in their training, upgrading, promotion, transfer, layoff, discipline, discharge because of race, creed, color, national origin, political affiliation, sex or marital status."

Meanwhile, 850,000 UAW members paid up the first \$1 assessment to help the Chrysler strikers.

Some 2,000 strikers in Detroit have applied to local welfare authorities for relief. Relief will be given them, but they will have to work it out on manual labor at \$1.26 an hour.

Office workers and maintenance workers are going through picket lines which still remain skeleton size.

Progressive To Run Against Scott Lucas

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Progressive Party of Illinois will name a candidate to oppose Scott Lucas, Democratic Senate Majority leader, and Everett Dirksen, Republican, for U. S. Senator from this state, it was announced here.

William H. Miller, state Progressive Party director, said a state convention will name the candidate in March.

Election policy was set at a two-day meeting of the state executive committee.

Lucas, it was pointed out by Miller, "took special pains to press for a Taft-Hartley injunction against the miners."

Frameup in Carolina

By HARRY RAYMOND

A series of on-the-spot dispatches from Greenville, N. C., on the case of the two Daniels brothers, who now face death after a "rape" frameup verdict.

Starting in The Worker this weekend and running in the Daily Worker next week.

100 American Leaders Urge U.S.-Soviet Talks on H-Bomb

Five Protestant Bishops and two Nobel Prize winners were among more than 100 religious leaders, educators, writers and prominent Americans from 24 States and the District of Columbia who sent an Open Letter yesterday to President Truman urging direct American-Soviet

Bars Query to FBI Trailer of Gubitchev

Judge Sylvester J. Ryan yesterday forbade defense counsel Abraham L. Pomerantz to question an FBI agent about his shadowing of Valentin Gubitchev on Jan. 17 last year. This date had not previously been mentioned by the Government.

The agent, John Malley, admitted the shadowing under cross-examination, before Judge Ryan shut off further questions.

No explanation came from the bench.

Malley earlier made an astonishing statement in answer to a question from Archibald Palmer, Judith Coplon's attorney.

He didn't hate Russians or Communists, he said.

Facts are, however, that Malley, like other FBI agents, has been soaked in FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover's hate-Russia, hate-Communist propaganda for years.

talks to avert "atomic catastrophe." "We believe," the letter said, "that the United States and the Soviet Union can live in peace and that the threat of atomic war can be resolved through the settlement of differences between these two great powers." Truman was urged to "immediately take steps to initiate direct negotiations between our country and the Soviet Union on the highest level, so that the threat of atomic catastrophe can be lifted from the peoples of the world."

The letter further urged President Truman to "immediately instruct the American delegation to the United Nations to present positive proposals through appropriate channels for an agreement whereby the use of atomic weapons, whether A-bombs, H-bombs, or other machines of mass destruction, will be banned."

BISHOP'S PLEA

The Open Letter was made public by Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago, honorary chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact. Bishop Walls is a member of the executive committee of the World Council of Churches, and will deliver the Brotherhood Sermon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine this Sunday.

"I believe," Bishop Walls declared yesterday, "the time is ripe for President Truman to take action to guarantee world peace by sitting down and conferring with any major nation with whom our

(Continued on Page 9)

Truman OK's Refusal Of Talks with USSR

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—President Truman today placed the stamp of his hearty approval on Secretary of State Dean Acheson's refusal to seek an understanding with the Soviet Union.

The President told his news conference there was no use getting steamed up about the numerous proposals that the U.S. make a new peace effort, or that it review its uncompromising insistence on Soviet acceptance of the Baruch plan for atomic energy control. This government continued to stand by that plan, he said, and the statement Acheson made yesterday represents his feelings on the subject.

It was not the usual genial press conference. There was an irritated edge to the President's voice as he answered the many questions concerning this government's

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German Youth Defy Threats Of Rightwing

Officials of the German Democratic Republic in Berlin said yesterday that threats and intimidation would not prevent the anti-fascist youth of Germany from holding their festival in the city May 27-30. Replying to Social Democratic leader Kurt Schumacher's demand that American tanks and troops be used against the youth, Waldemar Schmidt, police president in East Berlin declared in a newspaper article:

"The end of May the youth of all Germany will meet in Berlin. Here they will learn who is guarding their interests and welfare. American tanks, which Socialist leader Schumacher hysterically demands, will not prevent them from coming to Berlin."

The Free German Youth Organization asked permission to organize some of the sports and cultural events in the western part of the city. This was turned down yesterday by Ernest Reuter, mayor of the western sector.

Schmidt also said in his article that the efforts to keep Germany and Berlin permanently divided will not succeed and that the struggle for a united, democratic Germany would be victorious.

Meanwhile, the big American press agencies, UP and AP issued inflammatory stories implying that the youth festival at the end of May was really preparation for "revolution."

Maryland Appeals Court Reinstates Ober Law

Special to the Daily Worker

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 9.—The Ober thought control law was reinstated by the Maryland Court of Appeals today. The court reversed the historic decision of Baltimore Circuit Court Judge Joseph Sherbow, who had declared the law unconstitutional. The six

judges declined to rule on the constitutionality of the act. They said the two suits brought by opponents of the law "have no standing here," and threw the cases out. They quoted a Supreme Court statement about complainants "crying before they are really hurt."

Attorneys for the Citizens' Committee against the Ober Law, which filed one of the two cases, immediately announced they would appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. Officials of the Maryland Communist Party, which brought the second suit, said an announcement would be made later.

LAW'S SAVAGE TERMS

The Ober law provides for fines up to \$20,000 and 20 years in jail for teaching or advocating acts intended to alter or overthrow the government by force and violence. It establishes five-year prison terms for persons found to be members of "subversive" organizations. It requires loyalty oaths of all state employees and teachers. It establishes a special "gestapo"

under the direction of an assistant Attorney General.

The law was drawn from the Smith Act, under which the 11 Communist Party leaders were convicted in New York, and the Mundt-Nixon bill. It was attacked by thousands of Marylanders after the State Assembly passed the measure hurriedly last April.

Over 15,000 signatures to petitions for calling referendum on the law were obtained by the citizens' committee.

NOVEMBER POLL

The referendum is due to be held in November. Taking note of it, Judge William Henderson said for the court that the law "remains in force unless and until repealed by the voters."

In evading a ruling on constitutionality of the law, the court declared, "We do not intimate that any of its provisions are valid or invalid."

Yet it reversed Judge Sherbow's thorough study of state and federal court decisions involving questions of freedom of speech and thought. Sherbow had held that the Ober law clearly violated the First, Fifth and Fourteenth amendments to the U. S. Constitution, the Maryland Constitution and Bill of Rights, and declared that the act was a "unlawful bill of attainder."

ASSAIL EVASION

The Appellate Court's "studied evasion of the constitutional question" was denounced today by Philip Frankfeld, Maryland Communist Party chairman, and George A. Meyers, labor secretary. "Speak-

ing for ourselves," they added, "we can state with conviction that we were not crying before we were hurt. We helped to sound the alarm that democracy was being H-bombed by big business and its servitors who spawned the Ober law."

Attorney I. Duke Avnet, representing the citizen's committee, said the Appellate Court's decision would bar people from testing the constitutionality of a law until they were actually subjected to the pain and humiliation of arrest. "Even then we wouldn't know whether the courts would pass on the constitutionality of such a law."

Memo to the Reader

By ALAN MAX
Managing Editor

I have no doubt as to where Brooklyn and Queens will be when the sub drive ends on Monday. But how will Manhattan stand when the roll is taken?

First, and so far the only, region in Manhattan to reach the 100 percent mark is the Lower East Side with 900 subs. Top Communist Party sections in this region are Forbes with 137 percent and Sixth A.D. with 108 percent. The other five sections in the region aim to go over the top by Sunday.

But what about the rest of the island? Will the gay White Way have to dim its lights in shame? Will Manhattan sub-getters be too embarrassed to meet Brooklynites and Queensites? And will they (including me too) have courage only to speak to Bronxites who, I am afraid, will be in the same boat?

Today's POINT of ORDER

Evidently there is only one thing the Russians can do to make our State Department "trust" them—dig up the body of the czar and put it back on the throne.

School Board Set to Try Teachers as 'Communists'

The Board of Education yesterday announced that it was preparing to prefer charges against "one or more teachers accused of being Communists." A statement by Board President Maximilian Moss at a public meeting declared that "the Board of Education is unanimously of the opinion that Communists should not teach in our public schools."

Progressive teachers are currently being persecuted by Superintendent of Schools William Jansen despite the Supreme Court judges' ruling against the Feinberg witchhunt law. Several leading members of the Teachers Union have been under severe attack.

The board's statement was part of a proposal to change the Education law on departmental trials. The change would permit persons outside the schools to sit in on the trials of teachers.

Moss declared the Board would urge the State Legislature "to adopt this bill at the earliest possible time."

MOSS' CLAIM

An outsider sitting in on the trial of Communists would "instill confidence in the integrity of the proceedings," claimed Moss. The attitudes of the Board and the Superintendent of Schools William Jansen toward leading progressives in the schools is notoriously biased.

Board member James Marshall voted against the change in the current education law on the ground that the school system can conduct trials without outside help. He made it clear that he stood with the board in its opposition to so-called Communist teachers.

George Timone, Franco sympathizer and member of the board, backed the change.

Mrs. Rose Russell, legislative

representative of the Teachers Union, opposed the change in the law because, she said, it would bring about the "most drastic changes" in school trial proceedings. She charged that the phony "Communist" issue was just being used to hide the meaning of the change in trial proceedings.

State Refuses To Act on Knickerbocker

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The State Education Department today rejected a demand that it order formal charges of anti-Semitic utterances to be brought against Prof. William Knickerbocker of City College.

Spaulding denied a request by the American Jewish Congress, the Student Council of City College and faculty members that the city board bring formal charges and conduct hearings in the case.

The controversy arose in 1945 when four City College faculty members said in a letter to the Board of Higher Education that Knickerbocker had subjected them to "continual harassment and what looks very much like discrimination."

A year later, the board found the charges unsubstantiated. The four faculty members asked the City Council to investigate and a Council committee recommended that Knickerbocker be eased out.

The Board of Higher Education refused to reopen the investigation.

Relief Budget \$100 too Low, Say Social Workers

By Louise Mitchell

The Welfare Department budget for a family of four is about \$100 below adequate standards, the New York City Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers said yesterday in a statement attacking the recent relief cuts.

"We do not like the cuts," said William T. Kirk, chairman of the chapter, at an early morning press conference.

The chapter's statement, which was the result of a study by a group of experts on public assistance and related fields, is the first to be made by a professional social work membership organization. Some 1,100 accredited social workers in public and private agencies belong to the chapter.

"Social workers are concerned about the recent cuts in relief budgets in New York City," said the statement, "which combined adjustment for living costs with other major changes and therefore resulted in reductions greater than the publicized 5 percent. Over and above the immediate and later suffering which will be caused among families and individuals on relief, we know that such cuts in public assistance are illusory; they must sooner or later result in increased outlays from public funds for hospitals and clinic care, courts and correctional institutions."

According to the Budget Standard Service of the Welfare Council of New York City, \$262.12 is needed monthly by a family of four for adequate living. For the same family, the Welfare Department grants about \$165. Social workers go by the Welfare Council budget standards.

Solution to relief problems, maintained the social workers group, is increased job opportunities and expanded federal and state social security.

Meanwhile, Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard appeared to have caught up in some of his alibis for cutting relief. The Commissioner carried out cuts in special diets; according to his own publicity releases, on the approval of the Advisory Committee on Therapeutic Diets. Members of the committee yesterday denied that they had made such a proposal.

Hilliard's reduction in special diets has been roundly attacked by Health Council of Greater New York because, instead of saving money, the cuts will eventually cause greater hardship and illness.

Epstein to Talk At China Rally

Israel Epstein will analyze the latest negotiations between China and the Soviet Union at the China Rally at 2:30 Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, at City Center Casino, 135 W. 55 St. Epstein, an authority on the Far East, resided in China for 28 years.

The meeting will feature a report by Mrs. Eslanda G. Robeson, just returned from China where she attended the Asian Women's Conference in Peking and visited many other cities including Nanking, Shanghai and Tientsin.

The meeting is sponsored by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy.

Furriers to Mark Negro History Week

A festival honoring the contributions of the Negro people to American culture will be held Saturday evening by the furriers' union in celebration of Negro History Week, in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Diplomat.

Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson will speak.

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Parents Defeat Move to OK May Quinn

Rank-and-file members of the Parent-Teacher Association of P.S. 100 in Brooklyn revolted Wednesday night against teacher May Quinn, who has been charged with anti-Semitic and anti-Negro remarks. A stormy membership meeting rejected, by a vote of 58 to 49, the minutes of last month's meeting which included approval of Superintendent of Schools William Jansen's recent cover-up of Miss Quinn.

Although parent speakers at the meeting demanded reopening of the May Quinn discussion, delaying tactics by teachers with the help of principal Lewis Samet prevented the move. The parents who declared willingness to remain beyond the 11 p.m. deadline for the meetings were forced to leave because the lights were turned off.

At both Wednesday night's meeting and the meeting of the month before, the principal, in an attempt to pack the meeting, brought new teachers to sign them up with the PTA. He swung a 33-29 majority in favor of the May Quinn whitewash at the January meeting.

The parents, in their discussion, assailed the principal's undemocratic tactics which included a cop in the school auditorium and the strictest possible check-up on members.

Discussion on May Quinn at last month's meeting was brought to a head when a representative to the PTA reported the citywide body had recommended to Dr. Jansen that the case be reopened.

When the parent reported on this, she was quickly told by the P.S. 100 school authorities that she had no right to vote at the citywide PTA meeting without first bringing the matter to the PTA of P.S. 100. This procedure on the part of PTA delegates was never before demanded.

Parents intend to reopen the May Quinn discussion at the next general meeting.

Carey Bars Return of Dues At GE Plant

James Carey's company-union IUE yesterday rejected a proposal from the United Electrical Workers that approximately \$300,000 in checkoff dues be returned to General Electric workers. The funds have been tied up in court by GE and the CIO dual outfit.

The proposal was made in U. S. District Court here by David Scribner, UE general counsel. "The fact that the company-union IUE rejected the plan," Scribner said, "is evidence that this outfit is more interested in trying to grab the funds than in the welfare of GE workers."

"We made the proposal because it became evident that GE and the company-union IUE were working together to tie up the money indefinitely."

Federal Judge John C. Knox adjourned the case pending reconsideration by the IUE.

Lincoln's Birthday Rally for FEPC

A Lincoln's Birthday rally for FEPC next Monday night will aim at getting local congressmen to support the next Calendar Wednesday move to have the FEPC bill put before the House, the American Labor Party revealed yesterday.

The rally, at Manhattan Center, will hear Paul Robeson, Rep. Vito Marcantonio and A. Clayton Powell.

A SALUTE

TO THE

"100 PERCENT PLUS"

SECTIONS

Communist Party sections listed below have reached 100% of their respective quotas in The Worker subscription drive and have pledged to obtain additional subs beyond their original goals.

Section or City	New Quota Reached
Bath Beach-Bensonhurst	200%
Brighton Beach	200
Bakers	200
Kings Highway	200
Food Workers	200
Forbes	200
11th A.D.	200
Bronx Parkchester	160
Queens Rego	133
Midwood Section	125
Staten Island	150
7th A.D. West	125
Burnside-Fordham	120
Williamsburg	125
Kings Metal Section	150
7th A.D. East	125
Albany	200
Utica	200
Yonkers	130
6th A.D. Center	125
Lower West Side	110

The Communist Party of New York state warmly greets and congratulates these pace-setting sections and cities and urges all other sections to join with them in attaining sub-drive completion.

CP STATE COMMITTEE

Robert Thompson, Chairman
William Norman, Secretary

Blame U.S. Gov't for Shanghai Air Raids

HONG KONG, Feb. 10.—The Chinese People's radio blamed the United States Government today for heavy Kuomintang air raids on Shanghai after accusing it of planning bacteriological and atomic warfare.

It estimated casualties at 1,000 civilians and promised retribution.

The radio, quoting a New China News Agency editorial, said the "fellow countrymen of Shanghai will remember this blood debt." It called "American imperialism" the No. 1 culprit.

Peking radio referred to the raids of Jan. 25 and Feb. 6 and said they had "caused serious losses of life and property" in Shanghai. It called especially noteworthy the accurate bomb hits on the American-owned Shanghai Power Co. and said there was no doubt the Formosa airforce, "loyal to the United States, would only dare to do so after receiving orders from Washington."

Peking said the pilots and bombing personnel included American and Japanese "volunteers" and that the bombings would never have occurred without the approval of the U. S. government and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The people of Shanghai "nurse a deep hatred for the Kuomintang remnants, especially their sponsors, the American imperialists," the broadcast said.

An earlier broadcast pressed for

an early trial of Japanese emperor Hirohito.

It said the United States not only was "shielding Japanese aggressors, but also was planning to wage bacteriological warfare itself, just as it is planning atomic warfare."

Peking reported "nationwide indignation" in China because of Japanese germ warfare.

It quoted the Manchurian branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association which said in one county of Liaopei province of Manchuria 12,000 people died of plague in 1947.

The plague was halted only through help of a Soviet anti-plague team, the broadcast said.

The radio previously had attributed the recent outbreak of plague in Chahar province to bacteriological experiments conducted by the Japanese near the end of the war.

Shoe Strike Set

A citywide strike of all playshoe and slipper workers to fight off a threatened wage cut was voted unanimously Wednesday night by CIO United Shoe Workers Local 54. Strike deadline was set for the morning of Thursday, Feb. 16.

Strikers Ask 47 Changes in Chrysler Pact

By William Allan

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—Forty-seven changes in the Chrysler contract were demanded yesterday by the Chrysler United Auto Workers national conference to go with the demand for 10 cents an hour increase or its equivalent in pensions. The Reuther-Matthews leadership in Chrysler, however, immediately set to work to cut out some of the 47 demands. Already eliminated is the demand for a voice in production standards to fight speedup.

The contract demands are due to be presented tomorrow to the company at a meeting called by Federal and State mediators.

Chief among the new demands are a union shop and check off, elimination of the right of the company to discipline workers for contract violation, and elimination of the clause that the union would not oppose the firing or disciplining of any one who instigates, leads, or induces another worker to take part in an unauthorized strike.

Also demanded are a better grievance procedure, end of wage inequities, elimination of "merit" wage spreads among skilled and salaried workers, reduction of the probationary period for new workers from 90 to 30 days, more liberal vacation pay, and time and a half for Saturday work.

A dangerous precedent was set by voting for broadening the powers of the so-called "impartial" umpire, in whose hands now lay piles of unsettled grievances.

Also demanded was the following clause:

"The company agrees that it will not discriminate in the hiring of employees or in their training, upgrading, promotion, transfer, layoff, discipline, discharge because of race, creed, color, national origin, political affiliation, sex or marital status."

Meanwhile, 850,000 UAW members paid up the first \$1 assessment to help the Chrysler strikers.

Some 2,000 strikers in Detroit have applied to local welfare authorities for relief. Relief will be given them, but they will have to work it out on manual labor at \$1.26 an hour.

Office workers and maintenance workers are going through picket lines which still remain skeleton thin.

Progressive To Run Against Scott Lucas

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Progressive Party of Illinois will name a candidate to oppose Scott Lucas, Democratic Senate Majority leader, and Everett Dirksen, Republican, for U. S. Senator from this state, it was announced here.

William H. Miller, state Progressive Party director, said a state convention will name the candidate in March.

Election policy was set at a two-day meeting of the state executive committee.

Lucas, it was pointed out by Miller, "took special pains to press for a Taft-Hartley injunction against the miners."

Frameup in Carolina

By HARRY RAYMOND

A series of on-the-spot dispatches from Greenville, N. C., on the case of the two Daniels brothers, who now face death after a "rape" frameup verdict.

Starting in The Worker this weekend and running in the Daily Worker next week.

100 American Leaders Urge U.S.-Soviet Talks on H-Bomb

Five Protestant Bishops and two Nobel Prize winners were among more than 100 religious leaders, educators, writers and prominent Americans from 24 States and the District of Columbia who sent an Open Letter yesterday to President Truman urging direct American-Soviet

Bars Query to FBI Trailer Of Gubitchev

Judge Sylvester J. Ryan yesterday forbade defense counsel Abraham L. Posnerantz to question an FBI agent about his shadowing of Valentin Gubitchev on Jan. 17 last year. This date had not previously been mentioned by the Government.

The agent, John Malley, admitted the shadowing under cross-examination, before Judge Ryan shut off further questions.

No explanation came from the bench.

Malley earlier made an astonishing statement in answer to a question from Archibald Palmer, Judith Coplan's attorney.

He didn't hate Russians or Communists, he said.

Facts are, however, that Malley, like other FBI agents, has been soaked in FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover's hate-Russian, hate-Communist propaganda for years.

talks to avert "atomic catastrophe." "We believe," the letter said, "that the United States and the Soviet Union can live in peace and that the threat of atomic war can be resolved through the settlement of differences between these two great powers." Truman was urged to "immediately take steps to initiate direct negotiations between our country and the Soviet Union on the highest level, so that the threat of atomic catastrophe can be lifted from the peoples of the world."

The letter further urged President Truman to "immediately instruct the American delegation to the United Nations to present positive proposals through appropriate channels for an agreement whereby the use of atomic weapons, whether A-bombs, H-bombs, or other machines of mass destruction, will be banned."

BISHOP'S PLEA

The Open Letter was made public by Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago, honorary chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact. Bishop Walls is a member of the executive committee of the World Council of Churches, and will deliver the Brotherhood Sermon at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine this Sunday.

"I believe," Bishop Walls declared yesterday, "the time is ripe for President Truman to take action to guarantee world peace by sitting down and conferring with any major nation with whom our

(Continued on Page 9)

Truman OK's Refusal Of Talks with USSR

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—President Truman today placed the stamp of his hearty approval on Secretary of State Dean Acheson's refusal to seek an understanding with the Soviet Union.

The President told his news conference there was no use getting steamed up about the numerous proposals that the U.S. make a new peace effort, or that it review its uncompromising insistence on Soviet acceptance of the Baruch plan for atomic energy control. This government continued to stand by that plan, he said, and the statement Acheson made yesterday represents his feelings on the subject.

It was not the usual genial press conference. There was an irritated edge to the President's voice as he answered the many questions concerning this government's

(Continued on Page 9)

German Youth Defy Threats Of Rightwing

Officials of the German Democratic Republic in Berlin said yesterday that threats and intimidation would not prevent the anti-fascist youth of Germany from holding their festival in the city May 27-30. Replying to Social Democratic leader Kurt Schumacher's demand that American tanks and troops be used against the youth, Waldemar Schmidt, police president in East Berlin declared in a newspaper article:

"The end of May the youth of all Germany will meet in Berlin. Here they will learn who is guarding their interests and welfare. American tanks, which Socialist leader Schumacher hysterically demands, will not prevent them from coming to Berlin."

The Free German Youth Organization asked permission to organize some of the sports and cultural events in the western part of the city. This was turned down yesterday by Ernest Reuter, mayor of the western sector.

Schmidt also said in his article that the efforts to keep Germany and Berlin permanently divided will not succeed and that the struggle for a united, democratic Germany would be victorious.

Meanwhile, the big American press agencies, UP and AP issued inflammatory stories implying that the youth festival at the end of May was really preparation for "revolution."

Maryland Appeals Court Reinstates Ober Law

Special to the Daily Worker

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 9.—The Ober thought control law was reinstated by the Maryland Court of Appeals today. The court reversed the historic decision of Baltimore Circuit Court Judge Joseph Sherbow, who had declared the law unconstitutional. The six

judges declined to rule on the constitutionality of the act. They said the two suits brought by opponents of the law have no standing here, and threw the cases out. They quoted a Supreme Court statement about complainants "crying before they are really hurt."

Attorneys for the Citizens' Committee against the Ober Law, which filed one of the two cases, immediately announced they would appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court. Officials of the Maryland Communist Party, which brought the second suit, said an announcement would be made later.

LAW'S SAVAGE TERMS

The Ober law provides for fines up to \$20,000 and 20 years in jail for teaching or advocating acts intended to alter or overthrow the government by force and violence. It establishes five-year prison terms for persons found to be members of "subversive" organizations. It requires loyalty oaths of all state employees and teachers. It establishes a special "gestapo"

under the direction of an assistant Attorney General.

The law was drawn from the Smith Act, under which the 11 Communist Party leaders were convicted in New York, and the Mundt-Nixon bill. It was attacked by thousands of Marylanders after the State Assembly passed the measure hurriedly last April.

Over 15,000 signatures to petitions for calling referendum on the law were obtained by the citizens' committee.

NOVEMBER POLL

The referendum is due to be held in November. Taking note of it, Judge William Henderson said for the court that the law "remains in force unless and until repealed by the voters."

In evading a ruling on constitutionality of the law, the court declared, "We do not intimate that any of its provisions are valid or invalid."

Yet it reversed Judge Sherbow's thorough study of state and federal court decisions involving questions of freedom of speech and thought. Sherbow had held that the Ober law clearly violated the First, Fifth and Fourteenth amendments to the U. S. Constitution, the Maryland Constitution and Bill of Rights, and declared that the act was a "unlawful bill of attainder."

ASSAIL EVASION

The Appellate Court's "studied evasion of the constitutional question" was denounced today by Philip Frankfield, Maryland Communist Party chairman, and George A. Meyers, labor secretary. "Speak-

ing for ourselves," they added, "we can state with conviction that we were not crying before we were hurt. We helped to sound the alarm that democracy was being H-bombed by big business and its servitors who spawned the Ober law."

Attorney I. Duke Avnet, representing the citizens' committee, said the Appellate Court's decision would bar people from testing the constitutionality of a law until they were actually subjected to the pain and humiliation of arrest. "Even then we wouldn't know whether the courts would pass on the constitutionality of such a law."

Memo to the Reader

By ALAN MAX
Managing Editor

I have no doubt as to where Brooklyn and Queens will be when the sub drive ends on Monday. But how will Manhattan stand when the roll is taken?

First, and so far the only, region in Manhattan to reach the 100 percent mark is the Lower East Side with 900 subs. Top Communist Party sections in this region are Forbes with 137 percent and Sixth A.D. with 108 percent. The other five sections in the region aim to go over the top by Sunday.

But what about the rest of the island? Will the gay White Way have to dim its lights in shame? Will Manhattan sub-getters be too embarrassed to meet Brooklynites and Queensites? And will they (including me too) have courage only to speak to Bronxites who, I am afraid, will be in the same boat?

Today's POINT of ORDER

Evidently there is only one thing the Russians can do to make our State Department "trust" them—dig up the body of the czar and put it back on the throne.

Organize Fight For Jobless Aid In Michigan

KINGSFORD, Mich., Feb. 9.—The first act of the Unemployed Citizens' League formed here a week ago was to send a resolution to Gov. G. Mennen Williams urging the increase of unemployment benefits beyond the present 20-week limit.

Anti-Imperialist Day Feb. 21

February 21 will be celebrated, for the third successive year, as the "Day of Struggle Against Colonialism."

Organized under the auspices of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Students Union, the celebrations have been adopted by progressive youth movements the world over. The date commemorates the armed revolt by the men of the Royal Indian Navy against British imperialism on Feb. 21, 1946, and the mass demonstrations demanding British evacuation of the Nile Valley, on Feb. 21, 1947.

In 1948, 50,000 young people demonstrated for the demand, Hands Off Asia, during the South-East Asia Youth Conference at Calcutta.

This year's celebration will center around the fight for peace, the withdrawal of imperialist troops from colonies and dependencies, the end of imperialist aggression in Viet Nam and Malaya and the genuine liberation of Indonesia.

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CP STATE COMMITTEE

Robert Thompson, Chairman
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Relief Conference Called for Saturday

An emergency conference to discuss relief appropriations for New York City will be held Saturday at 2 p.m., under the sponsorship of the Unemployed Welfare and Allied Council.

The conference will prepare for a mobilization to Albany on Feb. 15 for a hearing on the State Budget.

The Council urged all those interested to write to Benjamin Whitaker, Clerk of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, Albany, New York, for time to speak. Saturday is the deadline for the request to speak.

84 Ministers Assail H-Bomb; Urge UN Ban

BUFFALO, Feb. 9. — Eighty-four Protestant clergymen of the Niagara Frontier have protested President Truman's authorization for production of the H-Bomb. The ministers, in a statement released by the Rev. Alan B. Peabody, Salem Evangelical and Reformed Church, also urged a United Nations disarmament conference to abolish "H-Bombs, A-bombs, bacteria, gases and poisons" as military weapons.

Scoring statements that the H-Bomb was necessary to fight "Communism," the clergymen declared: "The period during which the U. S. was the sole possessor of the A-bomb was marked by the greatest expansion of Communism throughout the world. Therefore, the H-Bomb is no guarantee that Communism can be contained by military power."

The ministers also asserted: "We are of the mind that use of money, natural resources and human energy, intelligence and ingenuity in development of productive power cannot be morally justified in a world where millions of God's children are ill fed, ill clothed and ill housed."

SALUTE CUBA'S NATIONAL HERO



American youth leaders place a wreath at the statue of Jose Marti in Havana, recently desecrated by U. S. Navy men. Left to right, Ted Veal and Joe Bucholt, of the Labor Youth League, and Flavio Bravo, chairman of the Socialist Youth of Cuba. The Americans were fraternal delegates to the Socialist Youth convention. The occasion was in honor of Marti's birthday, a national holiday, last week.

Cast, Band Hit Jimcrow in Theater

The entire cast and the musicians of Lead An Ear road show protested Jimcrow seating at the Ford Theatre in Baltimore, it was learned yesterday. The musicians joined a picket line Feb. 4 in front of the theater sponsored by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Previously, the theater was non-segregated, but when ownership changed in 1946, a Jimcrow policy was instituted.

"Some of us have played Ford

Theatre in the past," the cast declared in a statement, "and regret we had to return to find a Jimcrow policy still prevailing. All of us hope this discriminatory practice ends immediately so that we can once again play the Ford Theatre in a free and democratic atmosphere."

The statement was issued by John Beal, the star, Robert E. Dixon, Ray Thomas, Al Checchio, Gloria Hamilton, Jenny Lou Law, Dorothy Babb, Hal Hackett, William Skipper, Rudy Putnam, Sid

Lawson, Ellen Hanley, Gary Fleming, Rica Owen, Margaret Jeanne, Sybil Lamb, Gloria Evans, Florence Ford, Antinette Gohlke, Calvin Lowell and Peter Conlow.

A musicians' statement came from William Parsons, musical director, Irving Cooper, Fowler Friedlander, Walter Wagner, Kalmen Openman, L. Martins, Bernard Savid, Myron Robbins, Harry Robbins and David Grudin.

The musicians picketed until almost curtain time, but the cast could not because of an Equity

Actors Guild ruling preventing picketing without express permission from the union.

The Baltimore press ignored the action.

Mrs. Adah Jenkins, chairman of the NACP committee for non-segregation in Baltimore theaters, has issued an appeal for protests to the theater management, the press and the mayor. Equity and the American Federation of Musicians in New York should also receive protests for failure to act, observers point out.

Taxi Drivers' News

Willow Cab Boss Turns Bias Policy Against Drivers

Drivers of Willow Cab Co. are being given an object lesson by their boss, Conrad Liphshen, on how an employer develops and practices discrimination against Negroes in order to divide the workers and break down sentiment for union organization.

For many years Willow Cab practiced discrimination against Negro hackies. The policy was "for white hackies only." The only time Negro hackies were employed at Willow was during 1936 to 1940, when the union forced Parmelee to discontinue its Jimcrow cab (special color scheme in one, garage where only Negroes were employed, and forced Parmelee and the other operators to hire Negro hackies.

A few Negro drivers thus found jobs at Willow Cab, but these drivers were eliminated after 1940, when union organization was at a low ebb. From 1940 on, only one Negro was employed as a driver and he got a job only because he had been a car washer at Willow and had gotten a hack license.

DIVIDE AND CONQUER

After the 1949 strike, Liphshen announced to his drivers he was going to fire all his white workers and hire Negro drivers only. He then proceeded to fire drivers and began for the first time to hire Negro drivers.

Had Liphshen's conscience started to bother him? Was he interested in breaking down discrimination that he had practiced for years? Or did he have something else in mind?

Willow Cab has been one of the strongest union garages. The drivers had built up over the years a union tradition so that in any union organizing effort Willow drivers were always among the first to respond. In the 1949 strike Willow was shut down solid and was among the last to roll at the end of the strike.

Liphshen made up his mind at the end of the strike to try to smash union sentiment among his drivers once and for all. His plan was, to fire the most active union men, increase his hounding of the rest and for the first time hire Negro drivers.

In this way he hoped to turn the minds of the white drivers away from himself and his abuses and onto the Negro drivers he hired. The white drivers, instead of talking about the boss and organizing a union to fight him, would talk about the Negro drivers instead. It would be driver against driver, instead of all the drivers against the boss.

Thus Liphshen started to use the discrimination he had practiced—which the white hackies had allowed him to—in order to smash the possibility of union organization of his garage.

Hackies in Willow Cab, to avoid

Liphshen's trap, should welcome the Negro hackies who are hired (were employed) and forced Parmelee to discontinue its Jimcrow cab.

Willow Cab hackies should remember Negro drivers were always among the first to respond to union organization; that during all previous strikes to improve conditions Negro drivers held the fort wherever they worked. Willow drivers should remember that because of lily-white garages Negro hackies were hounded twice as much as white drivers, that loss of job meant few garages to shape up in.

Finally, Willow drivers should know that we can never build a union until Negro and white hackies unite and fight together to build it.

If Willow Cab hackies had fought against discrimination in the past and had not allowed Liphshen to operate a lily-white garage they would not have left themselves open to the trap set for them. By welcoming the Negro drivers onto the job, they can turn the trap into its opposite. They can make Willow Cab a better union garage than it ever was—a garage where Negro and white hackies work together, all for one, one for all.

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A Lincoln's Birthday rally for FEPC next Monday night will aim at getting local congressmen to support the next Calendar Wednesday move to have the FEPC bill put before the House, the American Labor Party revealed yesterday.

The rally, at Manhattan Center, will hear Paul Robeson, Rep. Vito Marcantonio and A. Clayton Powell.

Rep. Marcantonio, ALP chairman, said Dixiecrat opponents of civil rights would attempt to block FEPC by utilizing the next Calendar Wednesday, Feb. 22, for speeches about George Washington. He urged a drive to have local Congressmen be in the House on Washington's Birthday to block these maneuvers.

Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter, Oct. 24, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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by ARNOLD
SROOG

The Story of
Project X

5. The Last Link Broken

A secret contact made in Berlin in 1924 and a visit to a prisoner in a Bulgarian cell in 1942 form the keys to the final chapter in the story of Project X.

This chapter deals with Bulgaria, and bares another link in the chain that led back to the 1918 liaison of Leon Trotzky with Bruce Lockhart, then an agent of British Intelligence and now chief of its Eastern European and Balkans section. It was through this contact with Trotzky that British Intelligence

was able to penetrate the working class movement of Europe and sign up dozens of strategically placed agents.

Key man in Bulgaria was Traicho Kostov, a member of the Bulgarian Communist Party since 1919, who had a long history of Trotzkyite connections. He had participated in several struggles against the leadership of Georgi Dimitrov and Vasil Kolarov, but had always publicly withdrawn his viewpoint, while maintaining it secretly.

As an emigre in Moscow in the 1930s, Kostov was in charge

of selecting personnel for underground Communist activity in the Balkans. One of the men selected by him was going under the alias of Walther, whose real name was Josif Broz and who is now known as Tito. Kostov knew "Walther" as a man of similar Trotzkyite views and as a result sent him into Yugoslavia for underground work.

BETRAYAL IN SOFIA

On April 29, 1942, after Kostov's return to Bulgaria, he was arrested in Sofia along with other members of the Central Committee of the Communist

Party. Ten days later, during interrogation by Chief of Police Nikola Geshev, he confessed his role and betrayed the other members of the Central Committee. In addition, he signed a commitment to collaborate with the police as a spy within the Communist movement.

At that time the Nazis were making great advances in the Soviet Union and were trumpeting their "New Order" to the world. Six months later the ring closed around their armies at Stalingrad.

Geshev spared Kostov's life, although the Communists ar-

rested with him were executed on July 23, 1942. In addition to his role as police chief, Geshev was also an agent of British Intelligence, whose orders he followed in enrolling Kostov as an agent.

NAMED SECRETARY

After the liberation of Bulgaria, in 1944, Kostov capitalized on his fake record of heroism. Since he was one of the few members of the Central Committee of the old Bulgarian Communist Party remaining

(Continued on Page 7)

THEY'LL TELL THE STORY OF LYNCHING BY POLICE



MRS. WESTRAY

Rally Tonight to Greet Mrs. Jackson

A "Welcome Home Rally" for Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, Kings County American Labor Party leader who has just returned from a visit to China, will be held tonight (Friday) in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Mrs. Jackson will give an account of what she saw in China.

NOTICE

The Daily Worker Business Office and Advertising Department will be closed Monday, Feb. 13, Lincoln's Birthday.

"Everybody's got the right to a job regardless of race, color, creed or national origin." Very, very good — only it doesn't work that way. It won't till Congress passes

F.E.P.C.

Let's get FEPC passed this year. The best way to celebrate Lincoln's birthday is to

RALLY FOR FEPC

WITH AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

MEET

Rep. Vito MARCANTONIO Rep. Adam C. POWELL
Paul ROBESON

MANHATTAN CENTER

34th Street and Eighth Avenue

MONDAY, FEB. 13—7:30 P.M.

Admission 25c

Jimcrow terror — North and South—that's what it signifies when Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, Mrs. Minnie Westray and Isaac Woodard share a platform, Trenton, the Bronx and South Carolina. Each of these three Negro Americans can testify for themselves or their loved ones, the "all-American character of police attacks on their people.

Testify they will, at a mass rally this Sunday, Lincoln's Birthday, 7:30 p.m. at the Henry Lincoln Johnson Auditorium, 15 W. 126th St.

Mrs. Mitchell is the sister of one of the Trenton Six, now on trial for the second time in a frameup murder rap. Mrs. Minnie Westray is the mother of George Westray, Bronx truck driver shot dead by police in a Bronx Hospital. And Isaac Woodard is the war veteran whose eyes were gouged out by a Carolina deputy.

All three will speak at the New York County Civil Rights Congress rally Sunday to help make 1950 a year for the prosecution of every police officer guilty of brutality and murder.

Other speakers will be David Livingston, acting president, Wholesale & Warehouse Workers, Local 65, and Mrs. Theresa L. Robinson, grand directress, Civil Liberties Committee of the Elks.



MRS. MITCHELL



WOODARD

Moscow Builds Big University

MOSCOW, Feb. 9—The sound of pneumatic drills, the roar of motors, and grinding of wheels against rails can be heard day and night on the Lenin Hills just outside Moscow. Work is in progress on the new buildings of the biggest educational and scientific center in the Soviet Union—Moscow State University.

Daily, trains bring marble of all colors and shades from Russia, Georgia and Uzbekistan. The Ukraine is sending grey and red granite. In all, 100,000 tons of marble and granite will be used on the construction job, which will be completed next year.

Metal is arriving from the Urals and Dniepropetrovsk. The main building alone will take 30,000 tons of metal.

It will be a university equipped with every kind of laboratory and scientific department. The dormitories will house 6,000 students.

The buildings will cover an area of 90 acres and the univer-

DRESS PRESSERS PROTEST INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS

The Rank and File Club of dress pressers' Local 60 of the International Ladies Garment Workers withdrew in the middle of the count from the elections which were held Tuesday, because of the undemocratic procedure in the balloting and the counting.

A telegram was sent to David Dubinsky protesting intimidation of voters in the booths and marking of ballots for voters by the official Election and Objection Committee. Officials, it was charged, stood over the voters' shoulders in the booths and ordered them to vote for the administration bloc.

Max Cohen, local manager running for reelection, was all day in the polling place in violation of the local's rules.

Batches of votes were counted for the administration without even the formality of looking at the ballots, the Rank and File committee declared.

Cohen, at a meeting on the eve of the election, told his followers that if the Rank and File group got more than 50 votes he could not face the manufacturers' association.

The rank and file program, which included economic demands

city grounds will extend over 420 acres. The cubic contents of all the buildings will be equal to that of a town of 60,000 inhabitants.

The heating system of the university town will be 12 miles in length; water piping, seven miles.

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to be pressed against the manufacturers, was so embarrassing to Cohen that he used this strong-arm method to hide the real election results from the membership.

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Around the Globe

By Joseph Clark

Why the U. S. Bloc Bans UN Discussion of Jimcrow

IF THE UNITED NATIONS is ever to do anything about racial discrimination it will have to overcome a ban on the subject imposed by the U. S. and British delegations. The meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council this week showed how the cards are stacked.

The American and British delegates couldn't agree as to why they should ban discussion of racial discrimination. But they were agreed that it should be banned. The French delegate did not agree with his U. S. and British colleagues that the discussion should be banned. But he agreed with them in opposing the memorandum of the World Federation of Trade Unions on abolition of discrimination based on race or color. If we examine these differences and agreements we'll see what's rotten about imperialism.

Britain's representative said the memorandum of the WFTU was all a pack of lies. That's why he thought it shouldn't be discussed. But U. S. delegate Walter Kotschnig said the document was not worth discussing because it was based on official U. S. documents, in part. France's delegation admitted there were "inequalities" in its colonial empire, but he argued that they had nothing to do with race or color.

Thus while they canceled out each other's arguments, they were united in killing the WFTU proposals. The reasons become obvious as soon as you examine the document of the WFTU.

WHY IS THE U. S. DELEGATE embarrassed about airing this matter? Here's what the WFTU points out. In the capital of the United States, Washington, D. C., here is the percentage of white workers employed in skilled crafts:

Boilermakers, 100 percent; telegraph operators, 99.4 percent; machinists, 98.6 percent; metal workers, 97.6 percent; printers, 96.6 percent; stenographers, 99 percent; telephone operators, 98.6 percent; librarians, 96.9 percent; clerical workers, 97.3 percent.

But when you take the most menial, lowest paid trades, here is the percentage of Negro workers employed:

Porters, 92 percent; charwomen, 82 percent; elevator operators, 74 percent; laborers in utilities, 91 percent; laborers in building, 80 percent; laborers in manufacturing, 76 percent; servants, 77 percent.

Why is the British delegate so afraid of this discussion? This is what the WFTU shows:

In the colony of Nigeria forced labor is legally authorized in the following circumstances. The memo quotes from Nigeria, Annual Report, 1947:

"The Governor may authorize the requisition of compulsory labor to provide porters and may issue regulations concerning their employment. With the Governor's approval, a native authority may make requisitions for compulsory labor for lesser communal works such as maintenance of native buildings used for communal services, maintenance and clearing of local roads and parks, repair of village and town hedges, and the digging and construction of wells."

There's much more on the slave labor systems of British colonies like Tanganyika, Aden, British Equatorial Africa, etc.

And why is the French spokesman so opposed to the WFTU report?

In French West Africa, the WFTU reveals, the minimum wage of the African unskilled laborer varies from 600 francs a month in the Niger, to 1650 in Senegal, to 1860 at Dakar. The pay of European workers in those same colonies varies from 4,500 to 18,500 francs a month, plus an overseas allowance of 7,500 francs a month. Moreover, European workers' wages are fixed by collective agreement, while native wages are set by Government decree.

THEY CALL IT the Economic and Social Council. But the way its majority is now constituted, mankind would have to wait a long time before getting either economic or social improvements.

Fortunately, the World Federation of Trade Unions does not limit itself to petitions. Throughout Africa a democratic movement is being sparked by the world labor organization.

For our own country, we can be grateful that WFTU has again put the spotlight on the shame of the nation—the special oppression and discrimination practiced against the Negro people. To fight this is to fight to make the UN charter more than a string of fine words.

VIRGIL

By Len Kleb



Letters from Readers

Likes Aptheker

Series on Gen. Smith

Brooklyn

Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like to suggest that Herbert Aptheker's series of articles on Bedell Smith and his book, "My Three Years in Moscow," be put out in pamphlet form. I am in the retail candy business and sell newspapers in the morning. Such a pamphlet would be well appreciated as a refutation of the filth in the morning "Times," which first serialized the book.

H. Stowe

Asks Hilliard

To Do It Right

NEW YORK

Editor, Daily Worker:

By the starvation standard of living Commissioner Hilliard and the administration behind him have imposed upon over 300,000 relief clients, he will be responsible for the malnutrition and allied diseases of many of our working class population.

I suggest that Hilliard try living on home relief.

A. SUGARMAN.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S

Walter Lippmann informs us that "the Soviet government is a totalitarian regime which does not keep its promises. . . . Aside from the fact that capitalist spokesmen have often attested to the strict Soviet adherence to treaties, would Lippmann write a column about the Republican-Democrat promises to pass civil rights legislation and to build homes?"

THE NEWS runs a Vatican handout from Rome hinting that the Pope will soon instruct his bishops to open talks with non-Catholic prelates for a joint "war against Communism." The Vatican isn't retracting from its contention that "the Catholic Church is the only true church," the dispatch adds.

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson complains that when Truman "issued an abrupt, almost peremptory announcement" that the U. S. would build the H-bomb, "he passed on to the Kremlin the chance to call us militaristic."

THE POST is saddened. These Washington officials just won't learn the Social Democratic technique of kidding the public. On Acheson's latest rejection of agreement with Russia, the Post says: "All that

emerges clearly is our rejection of any new peace formulae. The 'no' is plain; but there is neither inspiration nor fire in the rest of his language." A little soft soap, maestro, pleads the Post.

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackrey applauds the freeing of Carol Paigh.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM tells of a major power which is forcibly detaining foreign scientists who want to go home, but who can't because the government fears "they know too much." The government is our own. And where is the Telly editorial to condemn this slave labor?

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN thinks that "tinkering with the Constitution to remedy imagined ills is very dangerous." And since old man Hearst isn't so old that he could have prevented passage of the Bill of Rights, he's dedicated his life to making it inoperative.

THE TIMES writes: "While ruling out at this time all efforts at new agreements with Soviet Russia, Mr. Acheson stated a policy which was by no means merely negative." Of course. He said, "Yes, let's keep up the cold war."—R.F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

The Facts Behind the Fur 'Wage Cut'

IN THEIR SEARCH for a "justification" of their policy of no wage increases, employers and rightwing labor leaders seized upon a recent news story that the New York Furriers' Joint Council "took an 11 percent wage cut." If even Ben Gold's leftwing union takes a cut, runs the argument, how can you talk of a raise in our industry?

I don't blame the average guy in a steel, auto or textile town for believing this. He doesn't know the facts. The phonies just tell him the union took a cut and that's that. So follow me, brothers and sisters, as I give you the real lowdown. But promise me that when you get through, you'll shove it right up the nose of the phony—whether he's your boss or your labor "leader"—who gave you the story the first time.

Since as far back as the oldest New York furrier can remember, they have had a two-wage system in the fur industry, one (off season) from January to June, the other (in season) from June to January. The boss used to call in individual workers after the season in January and tell them that if they'd take a cut, they could work through the slow period, otherwise he'd tie a can to them. The union wasn't able to do a thing. The boss had the right to discharge.

WHEN MID-JUNE CAME, stoppages popped all over the industry as the workers fought for higher rates. When the war came and wages were frozen, the fur union took advantage of the occasion to bar off-season reductions. In fact, the union managed to hold on to that rule until the 1948 strike, when, in return for restoration of the off-season differential the bosses invoked, the union won the rule that no worker could be discharged if he and his employer fail to agree on an off-season rate.

That procedure was to go into effect January, 1949, but for a mistake the employers made. They tried to do it the old way and locked out some 75 shops because the workers held to the new contract.

A new battle stretched to April, 1949, and ended with the bosses getting a second licking. This time the union won the additional provision that eliminated the whole business of the employer calling in individual workers. The contract now provides that the union negotiates collectively on an industry basis for an off-season rate, and the higher rate MUST BE RESTORED WHEN THE NEXT SEASON BEGINS. When January, 1950, came, that negotiated off-season cut was set at 11 percent until next June 15.

But what actually happened? Manager Irving Potash of the Council notes that actually the cuts range from 6 to 7 percent because the 11 percent was only the maximum set for the industry. Secondly, of the 12,000 workers in the union, no more than 10 percent who get work in the off-season period, are affected. Thirdly, the floorboys (helpers in various capacities) get no cuts.

Thus, what the fur union achieved is the major objective it set for itself for many years, no-discharge and no individual bargaining—no going back to the old dreaded system.

MOST IMPORTANT of all, what are the scales of New York fur workers? The average in the New York Council is \$105, for a 35-hour week, says Potash. Cutters range from \$110 to \$200; operators \$90 to \$175; nailers \$85 to \$125; finishers \$80 to \$110.

Actual earnings average much higher as even indicated by the figures of the New York Department of Labor which include the wages of floorboys (\$48-\$50) and the Joint Board of Fur Dyers and Dressers, whose rates run lower than the Fur Council's. Here's what they showed for the latest three months:

	Weekly Earnings	Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Hrs.
Nov., 1949	\$111.61	\$3.31	33.8
Oct., 1949	100.87	3.33	33.0
Sept., 1949	100.00	3.08	32.7

That's why a Cornell University study of the fur union just published notes it has the highest wage rates in the country.

The phonies who seized on the so-called "wage cut" know this, of course, as they knew it last April when it first went into effect. But it is 1950, when they are so much in need of an excuse for their treacherous no-raise policy, that they "discovered" a "cut" in fur wages. How many textile workers would settle for half the wage of the New York fur workers?

COMING: Civil Rights in 2000? . . . by Abner Berry . . . in the weekend Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates ————— Editor
Milton Howard ————— Associate Editor
Alan Max ————— Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall ————— Washington Editor
Joseph Roberts ————— General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Friday, February 10, 1950

The 'Can't-Trust-Russia' Hoax

(Continued from Page 1)

there can't be peace as long as the Soviet Union exists! That is the criminal hoax of the inevitable war philosophy which the Soviet government denounces as false and vicious.

THE SOVIET UNION has no reason to trust the Western capitalist states. These states—including the U. S. A.—tried to murder the Soviet regime by armed intervention in 1918-23. Then the Western powers slapped an economic boycott on the Soviet Union which Washington didn't lift until 1933, 16 years after the Socialist Revolution. Then the Western Powers helped re-arm Hitler and tried to bribe him in the Munich Pact to cut the throat of the Soviet Union. After sheer necessity had forced the Western Powers to ally themselves with the Soviet Union against the Axis, Churchill and Washington deliberately let the Russians fight the main force of the Nazi armies, thus breaking their solemn pledge to open a Second Front in Europe in 1942.

And today, the Western Powers are reviving German Nazism for use against the Soviets all over again.

So why should the Russians trust these Western Powers? Nevertheless, it is the Russians who propose to outlaw atomic warfare even though they have the same atomic weapons we have. It is the Soviet leaders who repeatedly say that Socialism and capitalism can live side by side in peaceful competition.

Talking about "trust," does Washington believe it better for the American people to trust Franco, or Greek monarchist-fascism which collaborated with the Nazis? How come we trust Hirohito and the Japanese militarists who tried to murder America at Pearl Harbor, but can't trust the wartime ally which gave 20,000,000 of her people to help preserve the independence of the United States?

THE "TRUST" ALIBI is full of holes. The real question is: Does the Soviet plan to outlaw atomic warfare conform to the interests of the American people? The answer is that it does, just as it conforms to the interest of the Soviet people, despite all differences of aims, goals and social systems. The Soviet plan would make the UN the world inspector of all atomic energy plants. This guarantees our security and theirs. They are willing to accept our signature after bitter experience with capitalist states. Why can't we accept theirs?

The miners don't trust the coal corporations; but they are fighting for a negotiated contract. Washington doesn't trust Britain with the A-bomb; but it is in alliance with Britain. The "trust" alibi for heating up the cold war into inevitable war won't hold water. The nation won't accept it.

Protest is rising all the time. Protest meetings, such as the coming Monday night Carnegie Hall meeting in New York City, bespeak the deep anxiety of people of all creeds, their determination to achieve an American-Soviet agreement against atomic slaughter. The people must not and cannot accept the inevitable war madness.

Mercy Killings and Cancer

THE LATEST OF THE PUBLICIZED "MERCY KILLERS," Carol Paight, has been acquitted and set free. While this paper has stated its great skepticism of the principle of "mercy killing" as wielded by reactionary eugenicists, racists, etc., it agrees that society had nothing to gain from sentencing to death this frantic daughter of a father incurably and painfully ill with cancer.

But it seems to us that if the press were to give as much prominence to the scandalous state of cancer research in our country as it does to "mercy killings" the welfare of the nation would be more advanced.

It happens to be a fact that while the cold war costs the American people at least 20 billion dollars a year in direct arms appropriations not more than \$16,000,000 is now being spent to conquer cancer. That is, we are spending more than fifty million dollars a day for war, but 16 million dollars a YEAR to fight cancer. It would be a mercy if—the figures were reversed.

THE GHOST WALKS AGAIN

— By Ellis



ESPIONAGE, INC.

(Continued from Page 5)

alive, he was named secretary of the Central Committee.

Several months later he made his contact with British Intelligence through Col. William S. Bailey, whose instructions he carried out.

Another member of the Bulgarian ring traces back to the Trotsky-Lockhart Liaison. He was the second defendant at the trial, Ivan Stefanov Hadji-Mateyev, who was Minister of Finance in the Bulgarian Government. His connection goes back to 1924 in Berlin, where, through his cousin, Christian Rakovsky, he obtained work with the Soviet Trade body there.

MOVED UP

Rakovsky was one of the original Trotskyites, and it was in that very year, 1924, that Rakovsky became an agent of British Intelligence, as he admitted at his trial in Moscow in 1927, when he was executed for treason. Stefanov moved from post to post under Rakovsky's sponsorship, and in 1929 was a delegate to the Central Committee.

At the end of 1932 Stefanov made contact with a lawyer named Mark Nachimson, a British agent, who put him in touch with the head of British Intelligence in Bulgaria, Stanley Brown. From then on he was an agent of London.

In June, 1945, he was placed under the orders of Col. Bailey.

Four other members of this ring were pre-war British agents, one was a pre-war U. S. agent and two were Bulgarian police spies. The others were picked up later by the Yugoslavs.

The Fatherland Front regime came to power in Bulgaria on Sept. 9, 1944, and within two months Edvard Kardelj, Tito's Foreign Minister, was in Sofia and met with Kostov. Kardelj, knowing that he was dealing with a British agent, laid it on the line: Yugoslavia was following an anti-Soviet and pro-Anglo-American policy and he wanted Kostov to do the same for Bulgaria. Kostov agreed.

"FEDERATION PLOT"

Kardelj laid before Kostov the proposition that Bulgaria immediately join the Yugoslav federation, giving up its independence. It was to be done quickly, before Dimitrov returned from Moscow and before the USSR could intervene. Kostov agreed, but he failed to push it through. In March, 1945, Kostov had



KARDELJ
Emissary to Sofia Spies

another meeting with a top Titoite, Milovan Djilas, who came to Sofia for the All-Slav Assembly. He had a 90-minute secret meeting with Djilas in his office at the Central Committee. Djilas told him to keep pushing the idea of a federation, to build up Tito and tear down Dimitrov, and to put men into key spots to prepare for the break.

This plan fell through completely.

In the summer of 1946, however, Kostov made an official visit to Belgrade, where he had long conferences both with his old crony, Tito, and his Minister of Interior Alexander Rankovich. Tito told him then that the policy was part of America's policy, and that more energy had to be applied in carrying it out.

TITO ORDERS SPEED

The following year, in November, 1947, when Tito visited Bulgaria, Kostov again closeted himself with the Yugoslav dictator, who demanded that Kostov speed up the plot, that he put his men in key spots and seize power. This meeting was held in Euxinograd.

Tito pledged that he would give armed support to Kostov's uprising.

He also told Kostov that both Dimitrov and Kolarov must be arrested and "liquidated." He also advised Kostov to start a demagogic campaign aimed at deceiving the people into believing that they were being exploited by the Soviet Union, adding that he was planning the same strategy for Yugoslavia.

Tito also told Kostov that he would arrange to put him in direct contact with U. S. Intelligence. Shortly after Tito left, a meeting between Kostov and U. S. Minister Donald Heath took place. Heath told Kostov he had been informed of the conversations with Tito, that he

welcomed them and pledged U. S. support for the plot.

The Bulgarian conspirators, however, never reached the stage where they could actually move for power. They did not have as much strength as the Rajk gang, and, after the exposure of Tito by the Cominform, it was only a matter of time until they were exposed. So Tito, while keeping the plot in operation, also sought to arrange to grab a piece of Bulgaria as a minimum objective—Pirin Macedonia. The main activity of the plotters at this period centered around this maneuver.

INDICTED

On Nov. 30, 1949, the Bulgarian Government announced the indictment of Kostov and 10 other spies for treason.

Project X, as a plot to seize all of Eastern Europe for Wall Street, had run its course and had been crushed.

The collapse of this gigantic espionage plot, which embraced half a continent, was a major fiasco in the unfolding of post-war imperialist policy. By its collapse, Project X proved that no spy plot, no murder ring, regardless of temporary successes at one place or another, can succeed in stopping the advance of peoples to freedom.

Project X proved that even during the war the rulers of capitalism were determined not to make peace with the Soviet Union and the people's movements, but had declared war on them and were already in the process of inflicting losses on their allies.

The unique way in which Project X was exposed, through Marxist analysis of the phony policies of the Tito regime, revealed the power of Marxism as a weapon of the people in moving ahead to victories over the dying capitalist system, despite its murderous plots.

Finally, the exposure of Project X reveals that Wall Street will not stop with this plot, but will try new ones. Every day's papers brings reports of more arrests of saboteurs and spies in Eastern Europe.

It also shows that Wall Street will not merely make these plots for export. As the labor movement knows from its own experience, dating back to the Pinkertons of the last century, these spies are a favorite weapon of the bosses inside labor. Alert vigilance against the secret agents of Wall Street is a must in these days of bigger and bigger spy plots.

I HAVE ALREADY pointed out in this series on the Smith Act that it was an omnibus measure passed in 1940 with a dozen amendments to existing laws and some new laws rolled into one piece of messy legislation labeled an "Alien Registration Act," and that the thought control sections were juggled around and smuggled into it with little debate and passed by a small vote of 79 to 32 votes.



These thought control sections are a revival of the Alien and Sedition laws of 1798 and the wave of Criminal Syndicalist laws which swept the country after World War I, which were used against labor specifically. I have indicated that a few Congressmen were alert to the danger to constitutional liberties lurking in the Smith Act and that this alarm was reflected to some extent in the press ten years ago. It became more vocal after the Foley Square trial, where "advocacy" was plainly the issue and "books" were the main exhibits.

The dangers of this sedition law, which it actually is, are clearly set forth by Prof. Chafee's book *Free Speech in the United States*, from which I gave you several excellent quotations. The purposes of this series, interrupted though

Life of the Party

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Member, National Committee, Communist Party

they are now and then, for other pressing topics, is to give you arguments to use in explaining the Smith Act, why these thought-control sections are unconstitutional and should be repealed and why the Foley Square trial was illegal.

BUT I ALSO pointed out and want to strongly reemphasize we cannot therefore sit back or go off to other business as usual and leave it to the courts to right these errors on their own steam.

In fact, those who enforce such laws take refuge in the alibi that if they are unconstitutional that's up to the higher courts to decide. Meantime they indict, try before juries, convict and sentence, costing both the government and the defendants thousands of dollars and only then do they admit "substantial constitutional issues are involved."

It would seem a matter of common sense (which has nothing to do with the Department of Justice, of course) to get a ruling on this question before a trial takes place. This they strenuously opposed.

Nor were the courts willing to decide the issue then, in fact, insisting it can only come before

them after a conviction. Such is the topsy-turvy system of jurisprudence in our great democracy. Finally the Supreme Court may duck the whole issue as they have done in other cases involving equally important decisions.

So to count as a foregone conclusion or a certainty, that the Supreme Court will throw it out as unconstitutional is a form of dangerous wishful thinking in which we cannot afford to indulge. It will stultify building a mass movement to demand the repeal of the Smith Act and the freeing of the 12.

LET ME ALSO restate here, as I did several months ago, that the right to travel of the 11 Communist leaders, convicted at Foley Square under abominable fascist section, is also a must. The government is calling the tune on a rush time table. It takes four months to print the record, which started about a month ago. Then briefs must be filed in May. The arguments on appeal before the Appellate Court are slated for June. The judges want the summer months to review the case, they say.

But as yet the American people have not heard the defendants' side of the story. They have heard the Medina myth and read some distorted highlights. The further away from New York, the less

Bring the Case Of the '11' To the People

there was in the press. Lies, slander, lurid spy scares, have been used to create prejudice.

This case is a political prosecution, stemming from the war plans of the Truman Administration. The motive behind it—to crush all political opposition—must be brought to the American people. Who can do this better than these defendants themselves, who are the leaders of the Communist Party?

Think what it would mean, for instance, to get Benjamin J. Davis before thousands of people, explaining the deeper meaning of Foley Square to all Americans! We must fight to have him go all over the U. S. A.

AGAIN...
**KINGS COUNTY
AMERICAN LABOR PARTY
ART COMMITTEE**
is first to present
**"THE NEGRO
IN AMERICA"**
A Thematic Exhibition and Sale of
Contemporary Art
COMMEMORATING
NEGRO HISTORY WEEK
February 11 thru 18, 1950
Opening night - Feb. 11, 7-11 P.M.
Reception in honor of Negro artists
Kings County American Labor Party
129 Montague St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

The defendants are not "free" on bail today. They are in protective custody, on limited bail. The confines of their prison are not four walls on West St., but the borders of the Southern District of New York. Imagine—they can't even go to Brooklyn!

They have a right to tell their story. They have a right to raise funds to pay the expenses for their appeal and the fines which were demanded also from them.

Let us raise that this important question in forums, churches, unions and fraternal organizations to demand the Foley Square defendants and to help them carry on their fight. They are their own best defendants and builders of a mass movement.

THE FRIENDSHIP-TRADE
and **RECOGNITION**
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Report from New China
MRS. GILBERT ROBESON
just returned from China
OTHER PROMINENT SPEAKERS
including
YANG-KO LIAISON DANCE
Chinese Cultural Program
SUNDAY AFT., FEB. 12, at 2:00
CITY CENTER GARDEN
125 West 57th Street, New York
Admission: 50c (incl. tax)
Sponsor: Committee for a Democratic
Far Eastern Policy c/o 60 East 11th St.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

NYU-YPA, Valentine Dams Ball in the mural room of La Guardia Hall, 43 West 4th St. Ed Mahoney's combo, with new crooning sensation. Sing or drag. Tonight at 8:30 p.m. Sub. 75c.

LODGE 280, JFPO celebration of Brotherhood Week. 2338 Broadway (near 84th St.), 8:30 p.m. Guest speakers: Mrs. Ray Hendrix and Mrs. Ruth Keeler, of the Anti-Discrimination Committee. All invited, admission free.

"REVIVAL OF ORGANISMS" Soviet science works on the span of life: "Art Survives the Times," Picasso, Roualt, Utrillo; and Charles Chaplin's classic "1 A.M." Discussion, Dance. Sub. 75c. Vote-Your-Own Film Club, 6 Fifth Ave. (off 8th St.), Friday, 9 p.m., Saturday, 9 p.m. and midnight shows.

FOLK DANCING of many nations, beginners, advanced, fun. Rose Ben, director. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 East 10th St.

WANT TO SING the Union way? You're invited to join Local 16's new chorus on Friday night, 8 p.m., 30 East 29th St.

WEST SIDE YPA—7 AD YPA presents a gala social at 220 West 87th St. (near 8-way) tonight, Feb. 10th. Dancing and entertainment. Free beer and soda. Sub. 50c, (with ad), at door 75c.

FOUR NEW SHORTS from Czechoslovakia: two puppet cartoons; "Klement Gottwald"; and "Song of Peace" (World Youth Festival at Prague). First of Series of Friday Night Film Parties, arranged with Film Division, ASP. Also dancing. Admission: members 75c, non-members \$1.00. Czechoslovak House, 347 East 72nd St. 8:30 p.m.

MEMBERS LODGE 500 and friends. Gala Negro History Week celebration! Speaker: Wm. Patterson, chairman CRC Defense, Lawyer Trenton Six. Distinguished exhibit, exciting entertainment, refreshments, free, no collection. 8:30 sharp, 77 Fifth Ave.

Tonight Brooklyn

LOYD BROWN, speaks on Negro Contributions to American Culture. 1190 St. John's Pl., 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Auspices Lodge 735, JFPO.

Tomorrow Manhattan

CONJUNTO BORINCANO, Mambo Dance. WHERE: 308 West 25th St. at 8th Ave. WHEN: Tonight at 8 p.m. WHAT'S ON THE PROGRAM: dancing, movie, free beer, food, games. Donation 75c. Sponsored by Maritime Anti-Fascist Seamen's Committee.

CABARET AND DANCE. All professional entertainment. 10 big acts. Delicious refreshments. Tonight at 8:30 p.m. ALP Hall, 381 Columbus Ave. (104th St.).

EAST SIDE greets Congressman Vito Marcantonio at our newly decorated headquarters. All star revue with such guest star entertainers as Hope Foye, Greg Paschal, Joe Kammernann, and others. Remember the date, Saturday Eve, Feb. 11 at 8:30 p.m. Remember the place, ALP 4th A.D. South, 138 Livingston St.

DANCING and top entertainment. Tompkins Square YPA, celebrates the grand opening of its new modern community center, Saturday eve., Feb. 11th at 95 Avenue B (corner 8th St.). Come early, come late, but don't miss this affair. Contribution \$1.00.

ORAPATEV—Famous Soviet Film Classic, shown for first time in long time, story of guerrilla leader during intervention. Three showings: 8:00, 9:30 and 11:00 p.m. Also social until 2:00 a.m. Membership \$1.25. Film Division, ASP, Film Club, 111 West 68th St.

CLIFFORD CORTIS "Awake and Sing" is still with us! The Jefferson Theater Warrenton announces continued performance Friday, Saturday and Sunday, February 10, 11 and 12, 8:45 p.m. at the Jefferson School Theater, 16th St. and 6th Ave. Under the direction of Al Kane. Admission \$1.00, tax included.

HANGING ON UNION SQUARE—Starring Elizabeth Ross and E. T. Tsing. A modern classic returns from Hollywood (funny like anything). Two Sat. Nights, Feb. 11—Feb. 18 only, 8:45 p.m. At 225 W. 46th St. AU 3-7694. Sub. \$1.20, \$2.40. Also Canton Rickshaw as timely as tomorrow's headline.

DANCE TO LATIN RHYTHMS at Club 35, 13 Astor Place. Miguelito's Afro-Cubans will play the tunes. From 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. Sub. \$1.30, tax included.

CONCERT AND DANCE. Program of International songs and dances, then dancing to Murray Baum's Society Orchestra. At the Penthouse, 13 Astor Place, promptly at 8:45 p.m. Sub. \$2.00, tax included. Auspices: Lodge 735, JFPO. Proceeds: Daniel Lapidus Community Center Fund.

SPECIAL NEGRO HISTORY WEEK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN 4 to 7 years at the Jefferson School, 575-6th Ave. 1:30 p.m., Saturday, Feb. 11th. Joint Chalk talk by artists Ernest Grichow and Herbert Kruckman, Negro Play Songs with Estelle Kalish, and Group Dance on "Little Red Head Town." Led by Eva Demca. Adm. 25c. Program Sat., Feb. 18th for children 8 years and over.

GALA PROLOGUE at the 12th AD ALP headquarters, 703 St. Nicholas Ave. Sat. night, Feb. 11. Adm. 50c.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

JOHN BROOKLYN LVL at another of its famous parties, Sat. eve., 1190 St. John's Place. Hot dogs, beer, entertainment, by Flatbush Drama Group, Feb. 11th, 8:30 p.m. Sub. 60c.

Coming

CELEBRATE NEGRO HISTORY WEEK. Sun., Feb. 12—7:30 p.m. Henry Johnson Lodge, 15 W. 126th St. Civil Rights Congress launches campaign against police terror. Program: Beale Mitchell, Mrs. Westray, William L. Patterson, Hope Foye and others. Adm. 60c. Tickets at CBO office, 23 W. 36th St.

WHAT IS CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY? How and where did it originate? Hear: Edna G. Riley, Pres. Secular Soc. of N.Y. at True Sisters Clubhouse, 150 W. 89th St. on Fri. night, Feb. 11. Refreshments. Adm. free.

RECEPTION IN HONOR OF HARRY HAYWOOD (Author of Negro Liberation) to be held at Jefferson School, 575-6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.), 8 p.m. Speakers: Herbert Wheelin, John Gates, Maude White Kate and others. Monday, Feb. 13. Adm. free.

THE BRONX CULTURAL CENTER takes pleasure in announcing that the outstanding fighter against the cold war **REV. RICHARD MORFORD**, Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, will speak on: "THE SOVIET UNION AND PEACE," Sunday evening, Feb. 12, at 8 p.m. at the American Labor Party Headquarters, 1723 Boston Rd. (above the Dover Theatre). Sub. 50c.

BROOKLYN BROTHERHOOD RALLY, Monday, February 13, 8 p.m., at the Biltmore, 2330 Church Ave., near Flatbush. Guest Speakers: Mrs. Paul Robeson, just returned from trip through Europe, China; Mrs. Sylvia Goldstein, courageous mother from Lynn, Mass. Martha Schlamme, soprano. Subscription 75c. Brooklyn Council JFPO and Emma Lenarus Division.

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REPORT TO YOUR SECTION:

FEB. 12 - 10 A.M.

**SUNDAY
MORNING**

Viet Nam Appoints Envoy to Moscow

SAIGON, Indo-China, Feb. 8.—Pham Cong Tach has been named ambassador to Moscow from the people's government of Viet Nam, headed by Ho Chi Minh, it was reported here yesterday.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 8 (UP).—Bulgaria has recognized Ho Chi Minh's Viet Nam regime and will establish diplomatic relations, it was announced today.

Truman

(Continued from Page 8)

attitude towards new American-Soviet discussions. The dissatisfaction of the correspondents with the President's answers was also apparent.

The news conference revolved around the peace issue almost from the beginning.

A correspondent pointed out a group of scientists had proposed Truman appoint a citizens commission to make a complete reevaluation of our approach to international control of atomic energy.

INTERRUPTS WRITER

Truman interrupted the correspondent before the question was completed. Had the correspondent read Dean Acheson's statement? Read that, he said, and it would answer all his questions.

Another correspondent, a well known woman columnist, remarked that Sen. Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) had said this was a time for "the most soul-searching debate" on our policies if we are to avoid war.

Did the President agree with McMahon?

Abruptly the President referred her also to the Acheson statement.

"Do you mean then this is not the time for soul-searching debate?" she asked.

The President brusquely warned her not to put words in his mouth.

She retorted she was not trying to put words in his mouth but simply wanted to know whether the President agreed with Acheson on this score, because it seemed Acheson believed this was not the time for soul-searching.

Another reporter asked whether he was to understand that the Acheson statement had the President's "heartly approval?"

YES, HE APPROVES

Truman replied yes, adding he and Acheson had discussed the ideas while the statement was in preparation.

He said the Administration's program was a continuing one of seeking international control of atomic energy and of all kinds of arms through the United Nations.

He had said the Administration's program was a continuing one of seeking international control of atomic energy of all kinds of arms through the United Nations; he had said that about 100 times, he asserted, and there wasn't any use in getting all steamed up on the subject. If the U. S. could get one little bit of cooperation from the Soviet Union, he contended, it would be possible to make progress. All he wanted was peace, he insisted.

When the Baruch plan was first advanced, he said, the U. S. thought it was giving something away. Now with the Soviet Union having the bomb, apparently we were not, and the nations were equal or about equal.

NO CHANGE

Truman failed, however, to draw the logical conclusion that the high level of Soviet atomic energy development was in itself a valid reason for a new approach by the U.S. to the matter of controls.

"Does this mean that we are foregoing the possibility of any

change in our approach?" a reporter asked.

There is no reason for any change, Truman retorted. He repeated that he wants peace control of atomic energy and general disarmament.

A reporter asked whether he was opposed to public discussion on the issue. No, he said, public discussion always helps.

It was by then clear to his listeners, however, that regardless of the outcome of that public discussion, Truman intended to stand firmly not only by the discredited Baruch plan but also by the closed door policy enunciated by Acheson.

Miners

(Continued from Page 2)

in arguing against Denham's petition last week, told Keech that Denham and the operators were working together to prevent an agreement from being reached in the coal fields.

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Taft-Hartley Coal Fact-Finding Board today cleared the way for President Truman to obtain an injunction against the 400,000 striking miners. Board chairman David L. Cole abruptly ended hearings, took a formal statement from the operators and the United Mine Workers, and began preparing a preliminary report for the President.

It is expected that the report will be submitted to the White House Saturday or Monday, and that the President will apply for an 80-day T-H injunction the same day. The law provides that the board must submit its report before an injunction can be obtained.

John L. Lewis today again accused the operators of failure to bargain in good faith. Lewis' statement, in essence, repeated the charge yesterday when he told the Board: "The operators did not intend to negotiate. We knew they intended to wait for a yellow-dog injunction under the damnable Taft-Hartley Act."

John Owens, UMW secretary-treasurer, today accepted with "deep thanks" the gift of \$500,000 from the CIO United Steelworkers to help "needy mine workers."

During the steel strike last year, Lewis had proposed that the AFL join the UMW in raising funds for the steelworkers, but the offer was rejected.

Lewis and the operators, at the suggestion of the Board, resumed negotiations late yesterday. After nine hours of fruitless meeting, they broke off conferences early today.

Urge H-Ban

(Continued from Page 8)

relations need to be improved. Should this result in lifting the threat of atomic disaster that hangs over all of us, I feel confident that people of our country and the entire world would look to him with gratitude.

"With the tremendous power that rests in his hands, President Truman can either assure permanent peace by reconciling the two great powers or let the world plunge to ruin. For, if another war should come, no nation may escape becoming not only a battleground but a holocaust."

Signers of the letter include Miss Emily Green Balch of Wellesley, Mass., winner of the 1946 Nobel Peace Prize, and Dr. Thomas Mann, who was awarded the Nobel Literature Prize in 1929; Dr. Artur Schnabel, New York, concert pianist; Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons of San Francisco, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (Ret'd); Rabbi Leo Jung, New York City, Rabbinical Council of America, and Mrs. Howard G. Colwell, Loveland, Colo., president, Northern Baptist Convention.

Other signers are Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Williamstown, Mass., Williams College; Mrs. Arthur Brin of Minneapolis, Minn., former president, National Council of Jewish Women; Dr. B. A. Sorokin of Cambridge, Mass., chairman of the Department of Sociology, Harvard University; Rev. David D. Baker, St. Louis, president, Associated Church Press, Editor, The Messenger; Prof. Linus Pauling, Pasadena, Calif., chairman, Department of Chemistry, California Institute of Technology; Bishop Charles W. Brashares, Des Moines, Ia.; Dr. John S. Nollen, Grinnell, Ia., president emeritus, Grinnell College; Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (Ret'd); Prof. Robert S. Lynd, Columbia University, and Dr. Robert Cordis, New York, Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Also, Jameson Jones, Nashville, Tenn., president, National Conference of Methodist Youth; Prof. Paul A. Schilpp, Evanston, Ill., Department of Philosophy, Northwestern University; Dr. Albert W. Palmer, Altadena, California, Former Moderator, Congregational and Christian Churches of America; Dr. Halford E. Luccock, New Haven, Conn., Yale University Divinity School; Rev. Franklin I. Sheeder, Philadelphia, Pa., Board of Christian Education and Publication, Evangelical and Reformed Church; Prof. Oswald Veblen, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C., Fraternal Council of Negro Churches; Rev. John Howland Lathrop, Brooklyn, N. Y., First Unitarian Church; Prof. George V. Schick, St. Louis, Mo., Secretary, Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America, Concordia Seminary and Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Washington, D. C., Chairman, Department of Sociology, Howard University.

3 Atom Scientists At Rally Monday

Three atomic scientists will discuss the implications of Truman's H-bomb announcement, at a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall Monday evening, it was announced yesterday by O. John Rogge, chairman of the sponsoring group, the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

The scientists are Dr. Philip Morrison, Cornell University; Dr. Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology, and Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory.

The meeting will also hear I. F. Stone, Washington correspondent of the New York Compass, and Stefan Heym, novelist.

15-Minute Strike Throughout Italy

ROME, Feb. 9.—A 15-minute general stoppage today throughout Italy protested slaying of workers last month.

The strike was called by the Confederation of Labor "in sign of protest and mourning" for six workers killed a month ago by police at Modena.

Vote Korea Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House voted 239 to 134 today to furnish \$60 million to the U. S. puppet government of South Korea and to extend aid to Chiang Kai Shek's forces on Formosa until June 30.

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Rent Bill

(Continued from Page 2)

landlords a 6 percent profit. This is now part of the commercial rent law.

The proposed legislation does not deal with anti-Negro and restrictive housing covenants.

Housing bias, such as in Stuyvesant Town, and restrictive covenants on private building, have resulted in Negroes and Puerto Ricans being forced into "ghettos" where rents are way out of line. The landlord monopoly, squeezing exorbitant rent gouges out of minority tenants, are striving to block public hearings on the new bill lest demands for adequate rent controls be coupled with demands for passage of the State Housing Practices Act.

Assemblyman Louis Peck, Bronx Democrat, last week supported demands for a public hearing on the rent bill, and assemblyman Bertram Baker and Sen. Fred. C. Moritt, Brooklyn Democrats, are pressing for enactment of their anti-discrimination bills.

"The tenants throughout the state can defeat the landlord conspiracy in Albany if they join in the Mass Tenant Lobby on Feb. 20," Blumberg declared. "It's two minutes to midnight for the tenants and only a great people's offensive can stop the realty-politicians from putting over their rent rise plans."

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In Memory of Our
Dear Friend

ANNE
CRAZUL BROOKS

Died Feb. 10, 1948

—Harry & Sara Gottlieb

Hollywood:

Jack Robinson Film And the State Dept.

By David Platt

THE JACKIE ROBINSON film script winds up with "Robinson himself in his appearance before the Un-American Activities Committee," says The Tattler in People's World, Feb. 8. The script which was authored by Lawrence Taylor and Louis Pollock uses Robinson "to gratuitously slur Paul Robinson." It ends with a "plug for war."

That this plug for war was dictated by the H-Bomb boys in Washington is hinted in a story in Daily Variety, Feb. 7, headed: "State Dept. to Use Robinson Film on Red." The story said that William Heineman, Eagle-Lion sales chief, had been consulting with government officials on the picture. It said that the State Dept. was planning to sponsor the film in "such distant areas as India, China and in countries where Communist movements are under way." The thought behind the sponsorship, the trade paper said, is that the film "if it turns out the way it's expected" will show these countries that the United States gives Negroes opportunities (sic) to "climb to top-rung prominence."

THE NATIONAL Conference of Christians and Jews is helping to publicize Guilty of Treason, Emmet Lavery's movie glorifying the notorious anti-Semite Mindszenty.

CHICAGO POLICE censors inspected 100 films in January; rejected one—the British detective story Hidden Room. The only reason we can think of for the ban is that it was made abroad by Edward Dmytryk, one of the blacklisted Hollywood Ten who refused to bow before the crook Parnell Thomas.

STUDENTS at New York University's Motion Picture Dept. are producing a comedy "How to Cheat on an Exam." If it's any good Film Classics may release it to the "art" theatres.

THEATRE EXHIBITORS in Minneapolis are burning over the outrageous directive to Catholics by Archbishop John Murray calling on them to boycott theatres playing films that are not recommended by the Legion of Decency.

BOB HOPE will receive a phenomenal \$60,000 weekly guarantee for his two week appearance at the N. Y. Paramount starting March 1.

THE PROTESTANT Film Commission selected MGM's "new look" film on the Negro, Stars in My Crown, as the "best picture of January." The film preaches passive resistance to KKK terror.

Movie Notes

Four outstanding new shorts from Czechoslovakia will be shown this Friday evening at 8:30 at the Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72 St. The program marks the opening of a new series of Friday Night Film Parties to be presented here in conjunction with the Film Division of the N. Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Two of the shorts are puppet cartoons: Mr. Prokonk Makes a Film and Mr. Prokonk's Conversion, in which labor productivity

and the dignity of non-professional work are set forth in a highly diverting fashion. Klement Gottwald is a film account of the inauguration of the new President of Czechoslovakia, and Song of Peace is the picture of the World Youth Festival held in Prague in the summer of 1947.

There will be dancing following the shorts. Admission is \$1 for non-members of the House; 75 cents for those who are members.

Robeson, Davis Honored by Freedom Theatre Saturday Night



PAUL ROBESON and Benjamin J. Davis, who together with Mrs. Eslanda Coode Robeson will be guests of honor when Unity's Freedom Theatre presents the cantata "Lonesome Train" this Saturday night, Feb. 11. Millard Lampell, author of the cantata, will be the other guest of honor. Its performance is the first feature of the theatre's Negro History Week commemoration. The Ingram Ballad by Carl Abrams and Bob DeCormier will also be presented along with a full Civil Rights revue. The place is the Czechoslovak House, 347 E. 72 St.

Today's Film: 'Young Man with a Horn'

Film on Jazz at Music Hall

By Jose Yglesias

ANYONE who has read Dorothy Baker's novel, inspired by the brief career of Bix Beiderbecke, or just anyone who loves jazz will have a hard time enjoying Young Man With a Horn or writing a balanced review of it. I, for one, was indignant at the misrepresentation of jazz, the distortion of the novel's point, and, particularly, at the happy ending imposed on it. Yet others with no knowledge of the novel or of jazz may find many striking moments in the film and be in a better position to appreciate the quiet, unself-conscious portrayal of Negro-white relationships in the movie.

The movie still tells in outline the story of a young orphaned boy who out of the loneliness and sterility of his life reaches out to music as a means of expressing himself. His love of jazz leads him to the Negro people, enriching his talent from what he learns with Negro musicians, and his career becomes one in which he is stultified in big bands, turning in his free moments to the little groups of musicians with integrity who are creating a fresh and spontaneous music.

Unfulfilled, unsatisfied, he meets a rich neurotic girl who has tackled many professions unsuccessfully, a dilettante at all of them. Their marriage is disastrous, duplicating in his personal life the frustrations he suffers as a jazz musician. At twenty five he dies, burnt out, used up emotionally by the obstacles that our society has placed in the path of an artist with something new to express.

THE MOVIE goes along with some of this, weakening always the

Art

Two rewarding exhibitions are on at the Serigraph Galleries, 38 W. 57 St. One is of prints for and by children, and the other a group of representative serigraphs chosen for presentation to Israeli institutions. In both the medium shows to advantage. Bright, bold and sometimes amusing, the silk screen prints make charming decorations for a nursery, assuming that one is able to afford either a nursery or a framed print for it. While it is interesting to see lighter works by such artists as Robert Gwathmey and Ruth Gikow, the very witty work of two relative newcomers, Bernard Steffen and Roy de Carava, should be noted. Mary Ann Bradley appears to have won the child serigrapher's sweepstakes with "Mrs. Downey's Flowers." C. C.

Walter Fried, co-producer of Death of a Salesman, and Lars Nordenson, will present The Bird Cage, a new play by Arthur Laurents, on Feb. 22 at the Coronet Theatre with Melvyn Douglas in the starring role.

Directed by Harold Clurman, the play features in important roles Eleanor Lynn, Sanford Meisner, Larry Hugo and Maureen Stapleton.

THE JEFFERSON THEATRE WORKSHOP presents
AWAKE AND SING!
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—MILLARD LAMPPELL
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Hudson Guild, 410 W. 27th St. (2nd fl., apt. 1)

social elements of the novel, and manages to emerge with an ending in which the hero, Rick Martin, comes out of his depression and despair to become a beloved and popular musician. It seems, according to Hoagy Carmichael, who tells the story with his own brand of slick folksiness, that he had to learn to be a "success as a human being first and an artist second."

Dorothy Baker's thesis, the tremendous personal cost exacted by our world from serious jazz musicians and the corrupt milieu in which these artists were forced to produce their work, is thrown away. And, after all, the new ending comes easy. For hasn't the movie presented at all times the most conventional kind of popular jazz as the hero's contribution? The musical conflict, if one can call it that, which the movie presents is that between a Harry James and a Guy Lombardo.

The glib, long held note quality of Harry James' trumpet has been dubbed into the movie and only for a minute once, when a sextette gets together for a jam session, is any real jazz played. And this has the quality of a highly rehearsed group trying to imitate a Benny Goodman recording. The story doesn't place its hero historically, so that it never has the real flavor musically or visually of the time in which Beiderbecke played.

IT IS NOT surprising of course that the social significance of Young Man With a Horn would be distorted, nor that condemnation of popular music is softened by the use of Harry James. But the tremendous unimaginativeness of the movie in telling the story of jazz is in a way appalling. One can't even say that it is ironic that the background music should turn out to be the usual full orchestra.

swells of semi-symphonic music: it is simple stupidity.

Yet the story of Dorothy Baker's novel is in itself so interesting that the movie can't altogether alienate one. Some reality has intruded upon the vulgarization and in the relationship of the Negro trumpet player who teaches the hero to play jazz and Rick Martin a great deal comes through. Juano Hernandez and Kirk Douglas bring unusual warmth and intelligence to these roles, creating the only solid and affecting moments of the movie. In the portrait of the wife, played by Lauren Bacall, there is a certain recognizability. But Hoagy Carmichael and Doris Day by their presence add weight to the spurious contribution of Harry James. I recommend Young Man With a Horn hesitantly, for Rick Martin has turned out to be a square, and Beiderbecke's story has given way to that of a Harry James, who started as a good musician and ended up as a vacuous hand-ender.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC

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Ronald Reagan
THE HASTY HEART
Jane Bryan - Dennis Morgan
Eve Arden
THE LADY TAKES A SAILOR

on the scoreboard

By lester rodney

Meet Ed Macauley, the Pro

ED MACAULEY was sitting by himself at a little table in the tearoom of a mid-town hotel Wednesday evening when I located him for our little chat. Like all men who go up into the six-foot-eight neighborhood he likes to keep his legs alongside the table, not underneath. Yet, on the basketball court, as the opponents of St. Louis University discovered for three years, he was the personification of easy grace and fluid efficiency. He was everybody's All-American and I had a lot of questions for him about the differences between college and professional basketball. He had a lot of answers. We're going to have to throw away some of these notes.

After chatting a bit about his suddenly increasing scoring output (about time, too, he said, and yes, he supposed he may have been shooting a little more, but not that much more, they were just dropping) I hit him with the main question. What's the big difference, if there is one, you see between college and pro ball? Macauley is as intelligent and articulate as his quick thinking, superior type of play would suggest.

"There is no question about that," he said. "It's the overall higher caliber of play. Take an individual player like myself. In college ball I occasionally got what you might call a breather, working against opposition that was just fair. Here you always play men who were the best in the college game—every single game you're up against someone of All-American ability who can score and can play defense."

And every single game happens often in this league, I commented. The St. Louis club had played in Rochester the night before, were playing the Knicks this night in New York, and tomorrow

"Baltimore," he grinned ruefully, "this week we play Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday. Different town every night. Oh, I suppose we'll live through it. But it's too much. It'll affect the ballplaying, especially toward the end of a game. Sometimes fans may wonder or criticize. But the players aren't out of shape, they're just been running so much they can't go any more."

TELL ME SOME more of your opinions on the differences between the games, I asked. For instance, would you say there is more or less set play style as opposed to individual stuff?

"Oh, there's much more individual play," he said. "No doubt about it. There are hardly any teams that use set formulas for plays. Indianapolis does, some, but that's likely to be because they have such a complete nucleus from last year's Kentucky team. . . . Of course," he added, thinking about it a moment, "I say it's all individual, but these are all experienced ballplayers and certain basic simple moves in team play are sort of ingrained."

"I'll tell you another difference," he volunteered. "In the pros, a player relaxes more DURING the game. That is, in college all the players are keyed up whether the action is around them or not. Now, when we're not in the play, we tend to relax more."

You're not, I put in, referring to yourself as a constantly tensed college player, are you? Even as a collegian you of all players seemed to have the facility to relax when not directly involved in doing something.

He grinned almost a little sheepishly. "Not nearly as much as you thought watching me," said the 21-year-old athlete they had called "Easy Ed Macauley."

Is part of this relaxing the fact that single games are more important to college teams than to pro teams, who play so many more? He considered this a moment and then said it might be part of it, but mainly it came from the further development of poise among older and more experienced players.

Does this also express itself in less of the college team spirit, the old fight and will to win, etc.?

"Uh, uh," he said. "That's something else. We're not THAT old. We like to win and hate to lose whether we're college or pro. Come into the dressing room tonight after the game if we win. We have some whooping and hollering!"

I ASKED HIM about the relations of players to one another; is there more or less of the friendly spirit between players of different teams?

"Oh, much more," he said with strong emphasis. "There are a lot of reasons for that. In college, at least out in the midwest, we players see fellows on the other teams maybe once, twice the most, during the season and have no outside contacts with them. Here we see them six times or more, sometimes travel together, spend the time of day, talk about technique and other players. Then I would say there's a more mature feeling; after all we're all men sort of making a living out of this thing. I guess it's like big league baseball in a way. Lots of the fellows are buddies, but once the game starts—LOOK OUT!"

Is it rough?

"Well, I would say it's as clean or cleaner than college ball. It sounds like a paradox to say it's cleaner, and yet we get hit harder. There are just more solid and bigger fellows hitting us than in college ball."

We spoke about the size of his own team, which listed more tall men than any club in the loo. He smiled.

"We're big on paper, but out on the floor we haven't got much weight. Rocha and Roberts are skinny like me. We feel it!"

How's your old Kentucky foe, Groza? All-American center honors were usually bitterly disputed between these two.

"Alec is terrific," Macauley enthused. "He's having a great year. Has he improved? I don't know if he's improved or being used to better advantage, or what it is. He's sure tougher to handle than when I played against him in college! Yes, I'll sure

NEWCOMBE SIGNS AT RICKEY'S 13 GRAND

Big Don Newcombe, the pitcher who rallied a faltering Brooklyn club and hurled it into a pennant, signed for his sophomore season yesterday at what seems a surprisingly low amount, \$13,000. The Negro star called by most baseball people the best pitcher in

the National League, won 17 and lost 8 after spending the entire first month of the season with Montreal of the International League. He beat every team in the league at least twice, hurled five shutouts and went on a two days rest, in-

cluding relief assignments, to clinch the flag in the thrilling NL race.

As a point of salary comparison, pitchers like Hal Newhouser of Detroit and Bob Feller of Cleve-

land, neither of whom did as much for their club as Newcombe did for the Dodgers in 1949, will be drawing down \$50,000 and \$45,000 respectively. Johnny Sain of Boston is in the \$25,000 category.

Branch Rickey, who likes to keep the salary limit down, particularly for young stars, said with satisfaction, "There is no reason why Don shouldn't win a lot of games for us in 1950. How many? Between 20 and 30."

This estimate is borne out by others. Milton Stock, coach who was a teammate of Grover Cleveland Alexander, says Newcombe is the best pitcher the league has had since "Old Pete." Dizzy Dean says "He's the best since me." And so it goes.

Newcombe said he weighed about 235 pounds, three fewer than at the end of the season, and said a nasal operation would help him. "The doc says the obstruction has been removed," he said. "He says my nose is 80 percent better. It bothered my breathing and affected my pitching on muggy days."

Big Don had a remarkable freshman year in every way. At one stretch he had a string of 32 consecutive scoreless innings, best since Carl Hubbell. Using superb control, a fluent fast ball and hard curve, he hurled 19 complete games and his record would have been even better with a bit of luck.

One of the few rookies ever selected to start a World Series, he lost 1-0 in a brilliant duel with Allie Reynolds.

Thirteen grand for a pitcher like Newcombe, as salaries go, is certainly a good deal—for Rickey.

—RODNEY

Father, Son . . . KO'd by Walcott

In 1936, Jersey Joe Walcott knocked out Phil Johnson in the third round. Wednesday night, 14 years later, Walcott knocked out Johnson's son, Harold—in the third round.

But the coincidence was not the only amazing thing about this bout. Johnson tumbled to the canvas for the full count without being struck. He was downed in the second round by a series of vicious lefts and rights, but in the third he sprung out after the bell, apparently fit. Before Walcott could strike a blow, however, Johnson suddenly stiffened, put his right glove to his back and pitched forward on his face.

As Walcott stepped a way, startled, Johnson rolled over on his back, wincing with pain. He dragged himself over to the ring apron as referee Dave Beloff completed the 10-count.

Ringside doctors indicated Johnson suffered a severe sacroiliac injury and took him to Presbyterian

Hospital. He told them he was hurt in this manner in a previous bout.

Walcott broke the elder Johnson's jaw when they fought here in June, 1936.

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Court Notes

CCNY made it four straight away from home since the mid-year break, knocking over St. Francis of Brooklyn 68-46 with Roman and Warner, the two terrible sophs, again doing most of the scoring. They hit 21 and 20. Cohen with 10 and Dambrot with 8 did the only other consistent firing and also fed the executioning pair underneath nicely. Now its off to Buffalo and Canisius Saturday night. . . . Columbia's Ivy hopes took a stunning dive when Yale ragged up on the New Haven court to beat them 59-46, completely throttling Azary. It looks like Yale or Cornell now, depending on tomorrow night's key clash between the two. . . .

Two tourney hopes went glimmering when Niagara was upset for the second time by in-and-out Syracuse, this time up home at Niagara. Louisville, lone conquerors of Duquesne, met defeat number seven at Denver, and that's about all for them.

In the pro world the Knicks, despite a fiery performance by Ernie Vanderweghe, who played himself out scoring 22 points and driving, bowed in a dramatic double overtime game to St. Louis at the Armory. Playing the entire game and dog tired as he was, Easy Ed Macauley scored 17, as did Smawley, a jump shot always in the Knick's hair. Syracuse really turned on the power upstate, belting Sheboygan 106-81. There are those who think the Salt City entry better than Minneapolis, Rochester or whom have you.

put him next to Mikan. And he's four inches shorter than Mikan."

Doesn't the fact that Groza doesn't do much hook shooting make him easier to figure on defense, knowing he won't hook?

Macauley shook his head vigorously. "Just the opposite. When you're playing a conventional hooker you can get up close and play him. Alec is so fast and tricky—you don't know how to play him. He'll give you that feint, then fall back a little and jump shoot. If you go up with him, he'll go around you."

OTHER FOEMEN for whom he expressed admiration included Dick McGuire of the Knicks—"played against him one summer up in the Catskill Mountains here. All the players spoke so much of his floorplay and passing I was curious about him. He really can feed and pass. He and players like Phillips of Chicago, Logan of our team, Davies of Rochester, they're the players in the league who really set up plays."

As for the old inevitable about whether a good college team could beat a good pro team, he had no pat answer. "Well, the college All-Stars beat the Lakers. But they were really better than an ordinary college team, with Groza, Jones, Boryla. You need that height. Most college teams have only one good big man. But a real good college team with size would make it closer than you might think. . . .

Finally—how long do you intend to play pro ball?

"It pays money," he said. "I have a job now selling insurance in the off-season and . . . I'll just keep going a while and see."

That was it. Later that night at the Armory before a meager crowd of 2,500 he played through a double overtime as his team upset the favored Knicks, and he was the only man on either team to play the entire 58 minutes without a spell on the bench. A college game, without overtime, is 40 minutes. He plays a lot of basketball, and you can take that any way you want

GAVILAN PICKED OVER GRAHAM

Billy Graham of New York will make his bid as a welterweight title challenger tonight at Madison Square Garden in a fight with Kid Gavilan, who has gone 25 rounds with champion Ray Robinson.

Graham, who has seven straight victories, earned the 10-round bout with Gavilan by trouncing tough Tony Fellone decisively on Jan. 18. Although a master-boxer, Billy was an underdog in the betting because of his comparatively light punch. Gavilan, who is from Havana, was favored at 17-5 because of his somewhat superior wallop and his greater speed.

A crowd of 12,000 and a gate of \$40,000 were expected. The eight-round semi-final pairs Charlie Salas, touted young welterweight from Phoenix, Ariz., with promising Johnny Saxton of Brooklyn.

Would Keep Horse Odds Off Radio

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UP).—Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.), introduced legislation today to let the Federal Communications Commission prohibit wire transmission or radio broadcast of race track betting odds and race results 30 minutes before and after each race.

Pro Scores Wed.

Syracuse 106, Sheboygan 81. St. Louis 84, New York 82 (double overtime). Tri-Cities 99, Philadelphia 94 (overtime). Waterloo 77, Washington 70.